The New-York Times.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[Atlantic Telegraph Company's Office—No. 45 Wall-street and Astor House, Hotel entrance.]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Probable Resignation of Secretary Floyd—Diplomatic Changes—The Home Squadron to be Strengthened—The New-York Post-Office—Importation of Camels, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The rumor is current here, to-day, that Governor FLOYD will resign the War Department for a foreign mission, and will be succeeded by Attorney-General BLACK. Judge HOLT, the present Commissioner of Patents, it is said, is to succeed Judge BLACK. When Governor FLOYD is to go is not stated.

Mr. DALLAS has written to the President that he will return home in the Spring, and Mr. CLAY has been recalled from Peru. I also learn that Mr. PRESCOTT declines the mission to Spain, after having intimated his acceptance.

The President has determined to reduce Pennsylvania's share of the public spoils.

Secretary TOUCEY declines to restore Dr. SHERMAN to the sloop-of-war *Dale*, of the African squadron—but at the same time the questions presented by the record in the Doctor's case are reserved for future disposition. He leaves for Paraguay as the surgeon of the steamer *Caledonia*.

The Secretary of War has had nothing to do with the late importation of camels into the country—but his Department will give them constant employment in transporting supplies for the Army. Such was the expectation of the parties engaged in the enterprise, though no such understanding was had with the Government.

Secretary CASS had a consultation yesterday with Secretary TOUCEY, about strengthening the Home Squadron, in view of our Mexican relations, and the anticipated Spanish fleet for Cuban waters. It is probable that several vessels will be ordered home from foreign stations for this shore.

The Government has chartered a store-ship, which will sail from Boston on the 10th proximo with supplies for the African squadron. A letter-bag will be made up at the Navy Department.

The Hon. W. D. MILLER, of Texas, who was appointed Commercial Agent at St. Paul's de Loando, Africa, by Mr. BUCHANAN, has not been heard from by the Government since his appointment in August last. He has never signified his acceptance of the office.

Q.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

Gov. BROWN professes great anxiety to make a speedy location of the New-York Post-Office. He thinks the price reasonable for both APPLETON'S and BOWEN & MCNAMEE'S buildings; but the rear lots, which must be had to complete the site, are owned by separate proprietors. Petty hankering after economy is nullifying the action of Congress.

Senator BIGLER arrived to-night; also TOM FLORENCE. They desire salves for the wounded in the late battle.

HUGHES, of Indiana, will be paid, but not with the Russian Mission.

The Indian Department is much embarrassed by VAN DORN'S attack upon the friendly Indians, who were reported as bringing in to the agents of the Department stolen horses.

A.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The movements of Gen. WALKER are regarded with much interest, especially in diplomatic circles, it being represented that he is well supplied with both men and money for his professedly peaceful enterprise. There is reason to believe that should he attempt to land with his followers in Nicaragua he will be repulsed by the British naval forces, as the Admiral of the West India Station, it is intimated, has instructions to arrest filibustering expeditions into Central America from any quarter whatsoever. Past as well as present events strengthen this assertion.

A New parties have recently been endeavoring to secure the Government's recognition and protection in another contemplated transit line over the Nicaragua route, and with whom Gen. JEREZ has been in communication. No success thus far has attended their efforts. While the Administration will not interfere between citizens in matters relating to that subject, it is well known those who have already contracted with the Nicaraguan Government will be fully protected in their rights and property.

The camels which recently arrived at New-Orleans were imported on private and not on public account, as stated in the newspapers.

The State Department is preparing to send books and documents of a public character as a present to the Kings of Siam.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

A dispatch from Independence says that the Santa Fé mail, with dates of the 4th inst., arrived the 23d.

The report of the second battle with the Navajo Indians had been confirmed. Mr. VOSE, their Agent, had formally suspended all relations with them, and he states that their wealth consists in 250,000 sheep and 60,000 horses, which, if destroyed, will drive them to desperation, and that a second Florida War may be expected.

Arrival of the Fifth Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The Fifth Overland Mail arrived this evening—ahead of contract time five hours.

The Congressional Question in Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The American General Committee held a warm session to-night, the question being whether the Committee shall fill the vacancy on the county ticket caused by the resignation of the American candidate for Congress. The Committee is still in session, and the chances are that JOHN D. LIVINGSTON will be nominated for Congress, in place of JONAS SHEAR, withdrawn.

Mr. Blair and Senator Douglas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., publishes a letter in reply to ISAAC H. STURGEON, declining to answer certain interrogatories of the latter in reference to a conversation between him and Senator DOUGLAS in Washington last Winter, on the ground of his holding private conversations sacred. He says, however, that the letter written by him to B. GRATZ BROWN, was in strict accordance with the wishes of Judge DOUGLAS himself, and that he deemed that the object of the interview was to mitigate, through him, the hostility of the Radical Democracy and Press of St. Louis. He also states that he has had no agency whatever in giving currency to the contents of that letter; and that the character of the invitation and message of Judge DOUGLAS, received through Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, was not such as to prepare him for hearing of Mr. DOUGLAS calling for three cheers over his defeat in this District.

The Meeker Will Case.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The well-known Meeker will case, which has occupied the attention of our Courts, more or less, for a number of years, has assumed a new phase, and is now being tried before Justice HAINES, in the Supreme Court Circuit. Nearly three weeks have been occupied in hearing the evidence. This morning the summing up was commenced by COURTLANDT PARKER, Esq., for the plaintiffs. He will be followed by Gov. PENNINGTON, and the Hon. A. C. M. PENNINGTON, of New-York, for the defence. The case will be closed for the plaintiffs by F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, Esq. It is thought the counsel will occupy the remainder of the week in summing up.

The trial of JAMES MCMAHON, who was indicted by the recent Grand Jury for the murder of his sister-in-law, in this city, on the 17th ult., and who was arrested a few weeks since at St. Louis, by Chief WHITNEY, of the Newark Police, is set down for Nov. 5. There is little doubt but that he will suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

JOHN PENN, a member of the City Board of Excise, from the Eleventh Ward, was indicted by the recent Grand Jury for bribery, in receiving money for his influence in securing certain licenses.

From Louisville.

THE NEW-ALBANY KIDNAPPING CASE—THE STEAMER H. D. NEWCOMB SUNK.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 26.

An expedition left New-Albany, last night, for Brandenburg and Elizabethtown, for the rescue of ISAAC BELL. They were heavily armed for the purpose, and it is reported that Kentuckians here and elsewhere are concentrating with the intention of meeting them.

The steamer *H. D. Newcomb*, from Cairo bound to New-Orleans, yesterday struck a snag near the foot of the island Twenty-one, in the Mississippi River, sunk and broke in two parts. No lives or baggage were lost, but the boat is a total loss.

The United States Agricultural Fair—Virginia Politics.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Oct. 26.

The United States Agricultural Fair grounds were visited to-day by immense crowds of people. General TILGHMAN, President, delivered the address, and brief speeches were made by Governor WISE, Ex-President TYLER, and W. C. RIVES, Esq.

The Democratic State Committee to-day fixed upon Petersburg, Dec. 1, for holding the State Convention.

Failure of Curtiss & Co.—Great Excitement.

PEORIA, Ill., Tuesday, Oct. 26.

Great excitement exists here, on account of the failure of Messrs. CURTISS & Co., bankers, of this city. The people threaten to mob the banking-house and the private residences of the members of the firm. The military have been notified to be in readiness for any attack that may be made.

From Boston.

BURNING OF A CHURCH—THREE DEATHS FROM SUFFOCATION.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The Catholic church on Cabot-street, in Roxbury, with a dwelling-house and stable adjoining, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The church was of wood, and with the organ was valued at $12,000.

NATHANIEL and THOMAS BUTLER, brothers, and PETER LYONS lost, their lives to-day by suffocation in the vaults of the resin oil distillery at Pine Island, Roxbury.

Loss of the Schooner A. J. Ward with all on Board.

NORFOLK, Monday, Oct. 25.

The schooner *A. J. Ward*, from Sandy Point, Va., was knocked down, on Sunday, off Chincoteague. All on board were lost. The sea was exceedingly high at the time and the wind light.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The deaths in this city yesterday by yellow fever were 49, and for the week ending on Saturday, 265.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia* Capt. M. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here Monday evening at 9 o'clock.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The screw steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived here from New-York at 5 o'clock this morning. Great want is felt for laborers.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the South* arrived at her wharf at 9 o'clock this morning. All well.

The Pennsylvania Bank Building.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The new Pennsylvania Bank building was put up at auction this evening and $175,000 bid for it, which was refused. The price asked was $200,000.

Politics in the City.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Yesterday the Fifth Ward was in a ferment. A political row was deemed inevitable. The irreconcilable division among the Democrats of the District of which this Ward forms a part, was thought to approach a bloody collision. The friends of SICKLES, the Tammany nominee, had called a Ward ratification meeting for last evening, at the Fifth Ward Hotel, corner of Franklin-street and West Broadway. Subsequently, the friends of WALBRIDGE called a District ratification meeting for the same time and at the same place. Hence the fears. WALBRIDGE'S friends struck their tent, and removed to the corner of Beach-street, where they rejoiced undisturbed.

Mr. SICKLES' meeting, organized by the Ward Club, was a large one. There was a band, countless torches, a great display of banners and transparencies, and a numerous delegation from the Italians of the Ward, headed by Mr. SECHI DE CASALI, and preceded by a beautiful silk flag,—the revolutionary red, white and blue,—bearing the motto, *Dio e Popolo*, God and the People.

Mr. Recorder TILLOU presided, and made a speech, as did Mr. THOMAS C. FIELD and Captain RYNDERS. Mr. SICKLES made an elaborate speech, in which he renewed the charge he had previously made against his competitor, of having last Fall sought the irregular nomination for the Mayoralty as against FERNANDO WOOD, the regular candidate, and not only denied, in emphatic terms, that he had ever supported in the State Senate any of the legislative enactments of last year inferring with the municipal privileges of the City of New-York, but asseverated most solemnly, and for the truth of his asseveration appealed to the Senatorial records of the votes, that he had opposed and voted against the Metropolitan Police bill, against the Port Warden's bill, against the Central Park bill, and against the Wharves and Piers bill. Towards the close of his address—which was frequently cheered—delegations from the Walbridge meeting, which had previously adjourned, marched through the crowd on their return to the head-quarters. The cheering and counter-cheering was so terrific, that at one time it would have been difficult to ascertain whether the vollies were for WALBRIDGE, SICKLES, Wallbrickles, or Brickelstidge.

General WALBRIDGE'S meeting having been convened on a call addressed to the electors of the whole District, was larger than the other, and quite as enthusiastic.

Mr. C. P. SCHERMERHORN was elected Chairman, and on taking his place made a few appropriate remarks. He was followed by the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, who made a long address, reviewing with strong disapproval the career of Mr. SICKLES in the State Senate and in the House of Representatives, charging him with aiding and abetting in the passage of the Excise law, the Metropolitan Police law, and other Republican measures aggressive on the rights of the people of the City and County of New-York. In regard to the charge against Mr. WALBRIDGE, of having sought the nomination for Mayor as against him, (Mr. WOOD,) he said that he was the only man who had a right to complain of it, if it were the fact; that he had never complained of it, and that nobody else had any right to complain of it for him. Mr. WOOD was loudly cheered.

General WALBRIDGE himself then appeared, amid vociferous cheers. His remarks were of a general character, and bore reference to the great issues involved in the contest as between the Democratic Party and its opponents, without, save incidentally, touching on the personal matters in controversy between him and his Democratic opponent. He was repeatedly cheered. Both meetings dispersed without disturbance.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Democracy, to the number of about 2,000, assembled in Buchanan-square, Canal-streeet, last evening, to ratify the nomination of Alderman THOS. STEVENS, an independent anti-Tammany candidate for Congress from the Fourth District. JOSEPH MATTHEWS was chosen President. After a few remarks from the President, resolutions were adopted congratulating the Democracy upon the success of President BUCHANAN'S Administration, and indorsing the Democratic nominations for State officers. The report of the nominating Convention of the District was then read, and unanimously adopted. It presented Alderman STEVENS as a candidate for Congress, and denounced the nomination of Mr. BARR.

Mr. STEVENS was then introduced, and spoke to the points at issue in the canvass. After some further speaking by the Chairman and by Capt. JAMES HALSTEAD, the meeting adjourned with nine cheers for Alderman STEVENS and the Democratic State ticket.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The delegates to the Republican Convention of the Fifth Congressional District assembled last evening at No. 68 East Broadway. A communication was received from CHARLES M. BRIGGS, declining the nomination as the candidate for Congress, upon the ground that some other person could better unite the Anti-Lecompton strength of the District. After discussion, a resolution was adopted accepting the declination of Mr. BRIGGS, which was followed by another resolution, tendering him the thanks of the Republicans of the District for the honorable and self-sacrificing course he had pursued. A resolution was then passed, adopting PHILIP HAMILTON as their candidate, and declaring that his course upon the Lecompton question had been entirely satisfactory. His name was then adopted by acclamation.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Whigs of the Sixth Congressional District indorsed the nomination of R. H. MCCURDY by acclamation.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Democracy of the Seventh Congressional District turned out with cannons, rockets and music, last evening, at Knickerbocker Hall, to ratify the renomination of the Hon. ELIJAH WARD for Congress. PHILIP ENGS, Esq., was chosen President. Speeches were made by Col. ALEX. MING, the Hon. A. D. BANKS, of Virginia, the Hon. ELIJAH WARD, Senator SPINOLA and NELSON J. WATERBURY.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The nomination of ANSON HERRICK, Esq., for Congress was ratified last evening at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue. ISAAC TOWNSEND, Esq., acted as Chairman. Mr. HERRICK, C. EDWARDS LESTER, Senator SPINOLA, Col. HICKOX and H. B. PERKINS, Esq., made addresses.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward assembled at WORTH'S monument, (opposite Madison-square,) last evening, to ratify the nomination of JAMES FAIRMAN, Esq., for Congress. B. F. MANIERRE, Esq., DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., and the Hon. FRED. A. CONKLIN spoke, and after them JAMES FAIRMAN, Esq., was enthusiastically received. He defines his position on the subject of Slavery very distinctly. The people of the North should realize the fact that without their consent no slave can be held, and that so long as they occupy a neutral position on this great question they are the real slaveholders themselves. [Applause.] The General Government has descended so low in subserviency to this power that were GEORGE WASHINGTON now living he could not obtain a situation as light-house keeper did he not belong to the right party. [Laughter.] After giving numerous statistics to demonstrate the ruinous effects of Slavery both to the soil and among the people where it existed, Mr. FAIRMAN defined his position with reference to the public lands. "Freedom of the public lands to actual settlers" was his motto. The audience soon after dispersed, with cheers for their candidate.

Politics in Brooklyn.

GREAT UNION REPUBLICAN MEETING IN MUSICAL HALL—ADDRESS OF THE HON. JAMES HUMPHREY AND OTHERS.

There was a very large gathering of those opposed to the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, in Musical Hall, last evening, in response to a call to ratify the Republican State ticket, and the nomination of Mr. JAMES HUMPHREY for Congress. At 7½ o'clock, the Hon. ROLIN SANFORD, being chosen Chairman, opened the meeting with a spirited address. Mr. SETH B. COLE read a series of resolutions, declaring for freedom; rejoicing in the union of the Opposition; and expressing entire confidence in Mr. HUMPHREY and the men on the State ticket. The resolutions were adopted unanimously. Senator DIVEN followed, and after him

Mr. HUMPHREY, the candidate for Congress, was announced, and received with loud applause. He said he did not come there to speak of personal claims. For himself, he was aware that he must stand by the reputation he had gained during a residence of more than twenty years among the people of Brooklyn. He was satisfied that as the tree had fallen so it must lie for the present. But he felt that though it might be improper for him to say anything of himself, it would not be wrong in him to say that he considered the present contest for control in the House of Representatives, the most important in which they had been engaged for years. They had chosen to select him as their candidate for Congress; and he felt that it was a great honor to hold such a position in the Second Congressional District—which he believed was the largest, or at least one of the largest, in the country; one with six times the white population of some of the districts represented on the floors of Congress. [Applause.] The enthusiasm with which they had been animated two years before had been eloquently referred to by the Chairman of the meeting, and he would make no other reference to it than to express the belief that it was sufficient now to relieve the country from the depth of evil into which it had been plunged by the present Administration. [Applause.] It was for them to remember that they were there defending a principle, and that in doing so they had not only the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, but also the Judiciary, against them. With them the evils complained of were growing rapidly, and he knew nowhere to find a remedy except among the people. The whole question lay with them, and it was for them to see to it that they sent men to represent them in the next Congress who would stand firm for the right. It would be for them to say whether the principles of the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN should rule only two years, or more than two. He did not propose to detain them to discuss topics that had already been ably discussed. But he would remark that it was gratifying to him to know that in the present campaign they were fighting the battle under the Union flag, [applause,] for he had always felt that if they could fight under that flag they were safe. [Applause.] He believed they had not taken it up for the present only. They would triumph with it again; and it they were defeated with it on Tuesday next, they would gather up its drooping folds with care and prepare to fight under it again.

Mr. HUMPHREY retired amid loud and prolonged applause.

He was followed by Mr. WHARTON, editor of the Brooklyn *Evening Star*, who made a successful *début*; and after him, Mr. STRONG and others spoke. The meeting did not disperse until a very late hour.

ASSEMBLY.—In the Fourth Assembly District the Republicans have adopted the American nominee for Assembly, Mr. STEWART.

In the Seventh Assembly District of Kings County the American Convention, held Monday evening adopted the Republican candidate, FRANKLIN TUTHILL.

BROKE DOWN.—At a meeting of the Litchfield Democracy, corner of Pearl and York streets, Brooklyn, Monday night last, the speakers' platform broke down and fell a distance of twelve feet to the sidewalk. Several gentlemen had narrow escapes from serious injury—among the number, Mr. LITCHFIELD, Vanderbilt candidate for Congress, and Mr. DEL VECCHIO, candidate for Register on the same ticket.

New-York State Election.

To Editors, Reporters, Telegraphers and Politicians:

The Superintendents of the several lines of Telegraph in this State have, in the kindest manner, signified their willingness to hold all of their offices open on the night of the election, for the reception and transmission of returns for the Press, free of all expense except for the services of operators, which will be defrayed by the several editors served; and with a view to facilitate the reception and arrangement of returns, I beg respectfully to ask your particular attention to the following suggestions:

What the Press desire more than all else on election night is a comparative statement of the vote for Governor—that is, the loss or gain of either ticket in the town or towns, or district, sent by telegraph, as compared with the vote for Secretary of State last year. Simple returns by themselves are no guide, for we have no means of comparison, or even if we had, the time allowed for the preparation of the dispatches for publication, would not admit of making it. The vote for the other candidates on respective tickets is not wanted, as it will only make confusion and encumber the telegraph lines with needless matter.

The next thing in importance is the actual or probable result in the several Districts for Members of Congress. We do not want the votes cast in the respective towns, except in the case of large cities; but as soon as an approximation of the result can be arrived at we desire it. The name of the Member elect is all that is necessary to be telegraphed.

The only other matter desired on election night is the name and politics of Members elect of the Senate and Assembly. The vote of a district or town is neither required nor wished; the mere name and politics, as already stated, being all that is wanted.

Will all Editors, Reporters, Telegraphers, and Politicians thoughout the State, oblige the Press by keeping these few and simple directions in view, when sending election news, and thus facilitate the labors of those who have to spread them before the public in an intelligible form? Respectfully, etc.,

D. H. CRAIG,

Agent of the New-York Associated Press, composed of the *Courier and Enquirer*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, TIMES, *Express*, *Sun*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Evening Post*, *Staats Zeitung*, *Staats Demokrat*, *Courier des Etats Unis*, and all the leading journals of this and other States of the Union.

THE KANSAS GOLD REGION—THE TRUE STORY.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, who has visited the Kansas gold region at Pike's Peak, for the purpose of investigating the actual condition of the locality, sends home a long and interesting account of his examination. The writer says positively that there is no gold at Pike's Peak. He remained at the diggings for five days, and did not find a trace of gold. The absence of the precious metal is accounted for by sundry facts: there is no quartz, no rock, except upon the surface, and no indication of gold in the soil. All that has been found, according to this authority, is "Wash Gold." The story of the discoveries of nuggets and of yields of $20 to $100, are declared to be sheer nonsense; but some of the miners had succeeded in "washing" $2 50 to $5 a day, though under the necessity of carrying the dirt to distances of from four to seventy rods. Those who intend to emigrate are advised to delay their departure until Spring.

THE PUGILISTS.—MORRISSEY, the pugilist, and his companions, it appears, on their return from Buffalo, Saturday evening, according to Buffalo and Rochester papers, literally "traveled on their muscle." They absolutely took possession of the cars in which they were riding, refused to pay any fare and intimidated the conductors. One, when his fare was demanded, presented a pistol at the conductor. They robbed and maltreated passengers, and at Utica thrust a German, whom they had robbed, from the cars. Previous to leaving Buffalo they had a sparring exhibition, at which MORRISSEY and his second, Australian KELLY had a set-to. They left without paying for the use of the hall in which the exhibition was held, for which they owe the city $50.

EUROPE.

ADVICES FOUR DAYS LATER

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA AND THE VIGO

AMERICAN RACERS IN ENGLAND.

Probable Settlement of the Franco-Portuguese Difficulty.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN MOROCCO.

Interesting from India and China.

Cotton and Breadstuffs steady—Consols 98 3-8 a 98 1-2.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Esq., Commander, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Oct. 16, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. She brought 221 passengers.

The Royal Mail screw-steamship *Vigo*, P. MCGUIGAN, Esq., Commander, from Liverpool Oct. 13, with 250 passengers, arrived two hours later.

The steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of Oct. 12.

The steamer *Bremen*, from New-York for Bremen, touched off Cowes on the 9th.

The ship *Anglo-Saxon*, of Boston, was at Bathurst on Sept. 25, with her captain and crew dead of fever.

The American bark *Antelope* was lost near Hong-Kong.

The steamer *Ireland*, from Hong-Kong *viâ* Fayal, had arrived at Dartmouth, having on board the surviving officers and crew of the ill-fated *Austria*. They have published a letter in refutation of the censure cast upon them in the various statements of the calamity. They claim that they did all that it was possible for them to do under the circumstances, and also represent that the captain did the same.

The general news by these arrivals is of secondary interest.

A Baronetcy had been conferred on Sir JAMES OUTRAM for his Indian services.

Mr. BARBAR, the recently appointed British Consul for Virginia, has been removed to the Island of Candia and Mr. GEORGE MOORE is appointed his successor.

The race for the Cæsarewitch Handicap at Newmarket, for which the American horse *Prioress* was first favorite, was won by *Rocket* by a head only—*Prioress* and the *Brewer* running a dead heat for the second place. Thirty-five horses ran. The race is thus described: "As the horses approached the new ground *Zouave* took the command, and was soon in possession of a clear lead, his immediate followers being *Scribbler*, *Rocket*, *Physician*, *English Rose*, the *Brewer*, *Malacca*, *Underhand* and *Prioress*, the American mare being out-paced early, but running with great firmness under the determined riding of FORDHAM. On reaching the bushes a change in the foremost positions occurred, for *Zouave* dropped back, and *Physician*, *English Rose*, *Malacca* and *Underhand* no longer showed in the front rank. On their disappearance the *Brewer* obtained the lead, *Rocket*, *Prioress*—whom FORDHAM never "left"—going on second and third; with *Satinstone*, *Zouave*, *The Courier*, *Turned Loose*, *Bacon*, and *Scribbler* next in pursuit, but with scarcely a ghost of a chance of overhauling the leaders. Half way in the cords *Rocket* shot out, and the American mare and the *Brewer* joined issue; one of the most exciting races ever seen, ending in favor of *Rocket* by a head. *Prioress*, thanks to the admirable riding of FORDHAM, running a dead heat with the *Brewer* for second place. Two lengths off *Satinstone* was fourth, and about four lengths from him were the *Zouave*, *The Courier*, *Turned Loose*, *Beacon*, and *Scribbler*. At the head of the track were *Mr. Sykes* and *Fearful*, and far in the rear were *Odd Trick*, *Bellona*, *Vandermenlin*, and *Melissa*. Several lengths behind them were *English Rose*, *The Grand Secret*, and *Madame de Chantilly*. *Leamington* broke down. The fact that *Prioress* should again run a dead heat for the race—but this time for second place only—was the most remarkable incident connected with the Cæsarewitch."

The Admiralty had entered into a new contract with the African Steamship Company for the conveyance of the West African mails. Liverpool is to be the port of departure and arrival of the mails.

The British Government had accepted the tender of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for a monthly mail service between Great Britain and Australia *viâ* Suez. The route proposed is by the Mauritius, and the time between Southampton and Sydney is 65, and Melbourne 52 days, which will be reduced to 50 and 47 days, respectively, by the Marseilles route. The first vessel will leave Southampton for Sydney on the 1st November, carrying mails. The subsidy is said to be about £185,000 a year. There was, it is said, only one other tender from the Royal Mail Company.

It was said that the new Company for the Great Eastern steamship was delayed in completing its organization by the non-attendance of the Directors of the Company to complete the necessary forms.

At a regular meeting of the iron-masters at Birmingham, a greatly improved tone was observable. Buyers were numerous and prices were firmly maintained, while the principal manufacturers were reluctant to enter into contracts for deliveries at distant dates.

The annual meeting of the "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science," which has been in session at Liverpool for a week, was brought to a close on the day the *Persia* sailed. On the preceding evening a grand banquet was given in St. George's Hall, presided over by Lord BROUGHAM. The principal speakers were the Chairman, the Bishop of Pennsylvania, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, CARLISLE, SHAFTESBURY, &c. The speciality of the occasion was the admission of ladies to the banquet. The Bishop of Pennsylvania took a prominent part in the proceedings of the week.

The late disastrous floods in Ireland are said to have seriously effected the potato crop in the low-lying districts, where the disease was destroying a large portion of the yield.

The London *Daily News* publishes a long letter from Mr. H. HYDE, the business manager of the Hughes Telegraph instruments, in response to the insinuations of Mr. WHITEHOUSE in regard to the adaptability of the Hughes machines for ocean telegraphy. Mr. HYDE refutes the several statements of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, exposes his designs, and shows that the Hughes instruments have clearly proved their superiority over all other systems for working the Atlantic Cable.

The Corporation of Limerick had taken steps for the formation of a company to start steam packets between Foynes and America.

According to the Royal Commissioners' report, Foynes is the best of Irish ports.

The new Galway line continues to engage general attention. The Company has just issued its prospectus. The London *Times*, in its City Article, says:

"It is proposed to give an enlarged and permanent character to the steam transit lately established between Galway and America, and a prospectus of the Atlantic and Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of £500,000, in £10 shares, has been issued for the purpose. The service is to be weekly, and the principal advantages set forth by the promoters are, that it will save one or two days to all passengers, and, owing to its telegraphic facilities, will enable messages to pass between London and Washington in about six days; that the dangers of the channel are avoided; that there will be a saving of insurance as well as of wear and tear from the reduced sea distance; that the Governments on both sides of the Atlantic will be likely to grant mail contracts; and that the requisite vessels, owing to the serious depression in the value of steamships, can be purchased for extremely small sums. More than a third of the capital is stated to have been already subscribed."

The trustees are the Earl of SHREWSBURY, COLERIDGE JOHN KENNARD, and EDWARD MASTERMAN; the Directors, Lord BURY, Sir P. H. HESKETH, Sir ALLAN NAPIER MACNAB, J. A. ROEBUCK, THOMAS HOWARD, GEORGE PETER LASCARIDI, J. A. LEVER, T. D. STOCK; the Acting-Manager, A. M. WEIR.

Previous to the dispatch of the *Pacific*, on the 13th, the departure was celebrated by a grand banquet at Galway, whereat the leading speakers were Lord BURY and Mr. ROEBUCK. In the course of the remarks of the latter he took occasion to say:

"It appears to me that a great deal has to be learnt yet by America with regard to England—and I believe there are now present American gentlemen to whom I may address myself as persons connected with the Press of that country, and through whom we may speak to the people of the New World. Sir, it appears to me that America does not know the position which England holds. She, happily for herself, is beyond the vortex of European politics; she is safe in her position. We are now upon the very verge of the crater; the volcano is burning beneath us; and it is only the magnanimous feeling of English hearts that maintains us in our position in Europe. Of that America knows nothing, and everything which brings us in more immediate communication with America teaches her our position, and teaches her her own position with respect to England. Sir, believe it, England stands, in spite of American desire, at the head of the civilization of the world. I care not in what society I say it, but the liberty of mankind depends upon England. Therefore, Sir, our cousins, as they are called, but I shall more properly denominate them our children, in America, have to know that the world is to be benefited through England—the liberty of mankind is to be maintained by her; and if they wish well to mankind they ought to keep friends with England. Every manifestation of ill-will—I care not whence the feeling comes—every manifestation of ill-will through the Press of America is a disgrace to America herself, and not to us who are the objects of it. Sir, I believe that this route which brings us in immediate communication with America will do good to mankind, by making her understand our position."

It was stated that Lord BURY, who went out to America in the *Pacific*, was armed with plenary powers from the new Galway Company to conclude mail contracts with the Governments of the United States and the several British Colonies.

In reference to the Stade Dues, it is stated that Lord MALMESBURY gave notice to Hanover in August of the British intention to withdraw from the treaty of 1844. No reply having been received, a fresh note has been dispatched, requiring Hanover to make what proposals she has to offer for the commutation of the toll forthwith.

The gossip that Lord JOHN RUSSELL had been invited while in Liverpool to visit Lord DERBY at Knowsley, had given rise to the rumor of an intended coalition between the Whig and Tory leaders, on the Reform bill. The *Morning Herald* explodes the story as a *canard*.

The mediation of a friendly power had been conditionally accepted in the dispute between France and Portugal, after it had been twice peremptorily refused by the former Power. It was suggested that the Portuguese Government should order the *Charles et Georges* to be given up, on condition that the French ships-of-war should previously withdraw from the Tagus and return to France, so as not to let it appear that the surrender was made under the menace of their guns, and that the amount of indemnity shall be left to arbitration.

The decree permitting the importation of foreign iron into France was about to be renewed, with certain modifications.

A magnificent steam-yacht was about to be constructed for the service of the Emperor and Empress during their marine excursions.

The marriage of the Duke DE MALAKOFF with Mademoiselle PANIEGA was solemnized in the Imperial Chapel of St. Cloud on the evening of the 12th inst., in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, and a numerous and brilliant assemblage. Marshal VAILLANT, Minister of War, and M. WALEWSKI, Minister of Foreign Affairs, g ve away the bridegroom, and M FOULD, Minister of State, and a Spaniard, the Marquis DE CASA RIERA, did the same office for the bride. The Duke is said to be in his 67th year, and his bride in her 33d. They were expected to start forthwith for England.

The French Government had issued a decree continuing to exempt from navigation dues, cargoes of flour, rice, vegetables, &c.

An increased demand for money had been observable in all the principal Continental Markets.

Admiral JURIEN DE LAGRAVIERE was spoken of as the probable successor of Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, in the Chinese seas. It was also said that he would be sent to Pekin in a diplomatic capacity.

Several journals in the Departments announce that all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers on leave of absence, have received orders to join their regiments forthwith.

The Emperor and Empress arrived at Rheims from the Chalons Camp, on the 11th inst.

The *Journal des Debats* states that M. DE LESSEPS, now that he has obtained the necessary powers from the Vicerôy of Egypt, has come to the determination to proceed at once with the Suez Canal project, in spite of the opposition of England, and the Porte. He leaves the political part of the question to be settled by diplomacy, and to his own Government he will look for that protection to which as a French subject he is entitled.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in the bullion of £1,770,000 sterling. The returns show a revival in the discounts, the increase under this head for the month being £1,350,000. An official return of indirect revenue of France for the first nine months of 1858 show an increase of 31,000,000 francs.

The latest accounts from Paris say that no doubt was entertained of a pacific solution of the difficulty with Portugal.

On the Paris Bourse on the 15th the 3 per cents. closed at 73 35, having slightly declined during the day.

A marriage between a Frenchman and an English girl, duly solemnized in England, both parties being of full age, has been declared void in France for want of the consent of the husband's father.

The French Government has received information of the arrival about the middle of August at Bangkok, the capital of Siam, of M. DE CASTELNAU, who has been appointed Consul to that place; also, that he was to be received in solemn audience by the two Kings of Siam on the 18th of that month. He is instructed to demand reparation for infractions of treaties with France.

A Spanish steamer had discovered two islands on the coast o. Africa, and taken possession of them.

The Madrid journals are occupied almost exclusively with election matters.

The Marquis DE TURGOT, Ex-Minister from France, had taken leave of the Queen.

The Madrid *Gazette*, publishes the contract for the transatlantic packet service. The departures from Cadiz to Havana are to be made every fifteen days; eight new steam packets are to be prepared, each of 2,300 tons. They must either be constructed in England, or according to the English model. The contract is to be in force eight years.

A Portuguese decree permits the free importation of wheat, rye and barley, in grain, flour or bread, into Oporto, Braga Viana, Villa Real and Braganza, until the end of May, 1859.

The Queen of Portugal is announced to be pregnant.

The Bank of Frankfort had again raised its rate of discount, making it 5 instead of 4 per cent. The currency arrangements at Vienna are considered the cause of the movement.

The Prussian *Staatsanzeiger* publishes the following decree establishing the Regency:

To His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia:

In replacing me in the direction of the affairs of the Government during the year which has elapsed since the commencement of my illness, your Royal Highness has given me a great consolation, for which I return you my sincere thanks. Now that I am, by God's will, still prevented from the state of my health from devoting myself to the cares of government, and now that the physicians have advised me to make a journey during the Winter in a Southern climate, I invite you, in consideration of the continued hindrance of governing myself, to exercise the Royal power in my name as Regent, according to the inspirations of your conscience, and being responsible only to God, until the moment I shall be again able myself to fulfill the duties of my Royal functions, and beg of you to take the necessary measures to that effect. I reserve to myself to make ulterior arrangements respecting those affairs of my royal house which concern my person. (Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM.

(Countersigned) VON MANTEUFFEL, VON DER HEYDT, VON BODELSCHWINGH, VON FLOTTWELL, VON MANTEUFFEL 2.

The Prince Regent had issued a decree in which he assumes the responsibility conferred upon him, and convokes the Diet for the 20th of October.

The first act of the Regency was the dismissal of M. DE WESTPHALEN, Minister of the Interior, the representative in the Cabinet of the party of reaction. M. FLOTTWELL had been appointed his successor, *ad interim*. M. DE RAUMER, Minister of Instruction and Public Worship, was reported soon to follow M. DE WESTPHALEN.

The Bank of Prussia had raised its rate of discount to 5 per cent.

The establishment of the Regency had been officially notified to all foreign Courts, and in reply to the notification the four great Powers of Europe immediately telegraphed their congratulations to the Prince of Prussia.

The departure of the King and Queen from Berlin to Meran is described as having been a most affecting scene. An immense crowd greeted the King with enthusiastic marks of sympathy.

The French Corps in the Papal dominions has been raised from 6,000 to 11,000 men. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* remarks: "The French papers state that the garrison at Rome was reinforced by the desire of the Papal Government, but the fact is that his Holiness is much annoyed at what has occurred. The head of the Roman Catholic Church is tired of the company of his protectors, and he had flattered himself that he should see no more of General GOYON, the commander of the French corps."

A panic was prevailing on 'Change at Vienna, caused by the fears of the speculators at the approaching resumption of cash payments by the Bank.

this is exactly what URQUIZA is doing in this Decree; he exasperates Buenos Ayres by his effort to injure its commerce, and so prolongs its separation from his Confederation; but that he will succeed in seriously diminishing the trade of Buenos Ayres or in increasing his own revenues, it is impossible to believe."

The London *Morning Herald* (Ministerial organ) is led into a disclosure of the British policy in Central America, by the publication of the Ouseley Treaty in the NEW-YORK TIMES. It closes a long historical article on the general subject:

"Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY was sent out to treat directly with the States of Central America. He was directed, however, to take Washington on his way. There he has been detained till now, unable to arrive at any conclusion, and delayed by the Summer season, during which it was impossible to continue his journey. The United States, though dissatisfied with the existing status, will consent to no solution. Jealous of us without cause, they will neither alter, modify, nor even agree to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The settlement, however, can no longer be delayed. Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY, we understand, is about at once to proceed to Central America to effect a final arrangement of the question. He is fortified by instructions to negotiate, and, if possible, to conclude treaties of commerce and amity with the Republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua—a solution which will be much facilitated by the good understanding lately established between those States. He will effect some arrangement for the Mosquitoes, which, by showing a due regard to the interests of that nation, will enable us in a worthy manner to relinquish a protectorate productive of much jealousy in others and of no benefit to ourselves. He will therefore be enabled to adjust our relations so as to set at rest some of the disputed points in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. If successful he will have accomplished a great task in a manner worthy the country he represents. We shall then be able to coöperate with the United States in a work of interest to the world, but of special interest to both branches of the Anglo-Saxon race—the establishment of an inter-oceanic communication. We can have no object but free access to our colonies. To England it is essential, and to other nations a free passage of th: Pacific is of the first importance.

We trust that in securing this we shall be enabled to allay the absurd and groundless jealousies of the States—jealousies they absolutely refuse to extirpate by any plan of coöperative policy. Our only wish can be to obtain for ourselves our just due, and to throw open those commercial facilities of which no State can be entitled to the exclusive enjoyment."

The *Daily News*, in an editorial upon the Nicaragua Transit route, says: "It is now clear that the decisive moment is at hand in which the assumption ascribed to the Washington Cabinet must be clearly ascertained, and finally reconciled with the interests of other nations, and especially with the rights of the inhabitants of the Isthmus." It hopes the rights of the Central American States may be established with the aid of the United States for the honor of nations and the welfare of the world.

The Manchester *Guardian* continues its criticisms upon Mr. CORDOVA and Consul CAMPBELL, and their recommendations of Texas. It holds that:

"The land-jobber of the great Republic is, to say the truth, an animal of whom most Englishmen have a wholesome dread. He is believed to be the impersonation of that quality which his own go-ahead countrymen call smartness, but which we of the Old World, with less politeness, or shall we say from an inability to appreciate the glories of intellect, designate as swindling. With his name are connected lively recollections of bands of poor emigrants, plundered of the small savings they had scraped together to purchase some fruitful territory whereon they might build for themselves a happy home in the new country, and receiving in exchange either forged bonds, or else allotments of rocks and belts of swampy ground, where they might take their choice of dying quickly by starvation or rotting slowly with the ague."

And discouraging the emigration of workmen, which those gentlemen urged, it says:

We trust that those Manchester artisans who, being utterly unfit for all kinds of agricultural labor, may have been induced by Mr. CORDOVA's lectures to think seriously of emigrating to Texas, will not blink to themselves the important fact that Texas is a Slave State. Perhaps, however, workingmen in this country do not understand the full significance of these words. They are not aware of the literal truth of Mr. Consul CAMPBELL's warning, that it were better for them to be at the bottom of the Atlantic than to emigrate to a Slave State until they have renounced all notions of abolishing what is the curse of the Southern States of America. They must be prepared, when they enter Texas, to abandon freedom of thought, and to become citizens of a country in which there is no longer any respect for man, or any dignity in labor. And if they are also poor men, without capital to invest in land, they must be prepared to submit to the unspeakable degradation of being regarded as low-caste people—poor whites who are scorned by the land-owners, and pitied even by the slaves. For the South has laid her hand upon TEXAS, and the benumbing influence of Slavery is already felt throughout the land.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* considers the condition of Mexico, in a long and, upon the whole, fair article. After summarizing the evils impending over that Republic, it asks:

"Is it not to be feared that, reduced to this extremity, Mexico will fall a prey to the United States, whenever the latter shall take the trouble to reach forth its hand? The Americans pretend that they shall make no haste—that they will wait until that unhappy country shall be in its last agony. It is true, they say, we shall secure the annexation of a part of Mexico without assuming her debts. For it is not the whole of Mexico, but only of certain Northern Provinces, that the great Republic appears covetous. Let us hope that the future will disappoint these sad forebodings, hitherto so well authorized. Europe will be agreeably surprised if, contrary to the general expectation, there arise from the midst of these factions a statesman able to restore order to Mexico, and to reopen the sources of national wealth. We should be the first to encourage such efforts, and to applaud the regeneration of that interesting country."

LONDON.

THE FRANCO-PORTUGUESE QUARREL—SOCIETY AT BIARRITZ—FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY—PERSIGNY AND HIS COUNTESS AT BALMORAL—THE QUESTION OF TOILETTES—HOSPITALITIES OF LORD PALMERSTON—THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING ADVERTISER—HIS PARTIALITY FOR LORD SHAFTESBURY—LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S SOCIOLOGICAL ADDRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15, 1858.

The chief topics of conversation this week have been the appearance of the French ships-of-war in the Tagus to demand reparation in the affair of the *Charles et Georges*, and the proceedings at Liverpool of the Association for the advancement of what is called Social Science. The resolution to dispatch the *Donawerth* and *Austerlitz* to Lisbon, is believed to have been taken rather suddenly, and without the knowledge of the better advisers of NAPOLEON III. M. WALEWSKI, who was much out of favor after his unsuccessful attempt to bully us on this side of the Channel into an anti-refugee law in February last, is supposed to have recently regained a good deal of his old influence over the Emperor in his moods of *inertia*, which gradually become more frequent and are of longer duration. "It is essentially a sluggish nature," said a French lady to whom I was talking the other day, 'with occasional fits of energy superhuman; what passes with the world for profound meditation and impenetrable reserve, is oftentimes little else than apathy; when he does take to work he goes at it like a boa-constrictor, swallowing it whole; but then he takes a long while to digest, and during the process he remains in a state almost approaching to intellectual torpor, letting things go on around him very much their own way." This was said by one of the keenest-diviners of character I have ever met with, and one who has had peculiar opportunities of estimating this singular being accurately. M. WALEWSKI and his wife understand, at all events better than most people, how to manage their imperial master and mistress. At Biarritz they were quite domesticated in the imperial household, not only dining every day, but generally breakfasting and spending the entire of the forenoon with their secluded majesties. On his return to Paris the reception given to LOUIS NAPOLEON was cold and silent, and the contrast with his ovations in Brittany probably caused him to yield more readily to the impulsive counsels of his Foreign Minister. The disciplined cheers of the soldiery at Chalons may not have rendered him indifferent to the importance of doing a little bit of national swagger to satisfy his civilian subjects; and as the mere enforcement of demands on a dwarf State like Portugal could hardly in itself win him any laurels, it was no doubt deemed necessary to give the affair an aspect of overriding English influence at the court of Lisbon. Hence the jealous and ungracious tone assumed by the French journals, especially those that are under the direct control of the Government. This, at least, is the interpretation put upon the matter here in ministerial circles. It is still confidently believed that if the question is not actually settled by arbitration or compromise, it will amount to no more than a suspension for a season of diplomatic intercourse between the two courts, an event which we are fast learning to regard as one of little if of any significance. For two years past Prussia has not thought it necessary to have any accredited Envoys at Vienna, Constantinople, Stutgard and two or three other Capitals of Europe. Austria has had none at Turin, and France and England none at Naples during the same interval; yet it would be rather difficult to say what precise difference the want of such functionaries has made in any of the cases referred to. There is growing up in this country a strong disbelief in the value of diplomatic mystery, and still more in the utility of regular diplomatic residence at foreign Courts. Even before the Electric Telegraph we had begun to find that whenever anything of moment called for discussion between the Governments, it was either done better by epistolary intercourse, or by sending some one of special fitness to perform a special service. But with the establishment of instantaneous intercourse between distant countries, it will go hard with the aristocracy to keep up the pressure of patronage which diplomacy has long been to them.

Count and Countess PERSIGNY have been for some days the guests of the Queen, at Balmoral. It hardly needed this to prove how much the EX-Ambassador is liked in the governing circles here. His successor is expected to return to his post next week, immediately after his marriage; but his inefficiency is only equaled by his unpopularity; and it is thought that on the first opportunity he will give place to M. PERSIGNY. What qualities Mlle. PANIZZA may have for discharging the duties of fascination and condescension as wife of the French Ambassador, remains to be seen; curiosity being chiefly excited amongst English women of fashion about her *trousseau*, which is said to be superlatively tasteful and splendid. But nobody had a higher character for dressing well than Madame WALEWSKI, and nobody adheres more devotedly to a bad *toilette* than Madame PERSIGNY. I remember the first time I met her was at a reception at the house of one of the late Ministers, where the grand-daughter of Marshal NEY appeared in a very elaborate but frightfully ill-made and unbecoming costume, and where the sole impression she made with her odd and abstracted look was that of suggesting an unfavorable comparison with the pretty and coquettish descendant of the celebrated Prince PONIATOWSKI. The witchery of dress is one to which English women are in general painfully conscious that they possess no claim. Most of our fine ladies make an autumnal pilgrimage to Paris in search of attractions for the wearing season. When Lady M——, the aspiring widow of a distinguished Baronet, returned the other day with the baggage of beautificatidees, the first person she encountered was the dowager Marchioness of A——, with whom she had long sought to vie in flirtation and extravagance. "I have almost ruined myself. Of course I went to Camille; she has made me a *Mauve* velvet, with such Mechlin lace!—fifteen hundred francs! and a *groseille des Alps* that cost eleven hundred; and a *basque*—such a love—but such a price!" "Don't waste time telling me, my dear friend, for I really don't understand *cheap* dresses!" Under his old signature of S. G. O., Mr. SYDNEY GODOLPHIN OSBORNE continues to rail in the columns of the *Times* against the increasing prodigality and extravagance in female dress; but no remonstrance is of any avail, and the striking example afforded by her Majesty Queen VICTORIA on all occasions in the opposite direction, simply affords a subject of never-ending ridicule.

I alluded last week to Mr. DISRAELI's succession of political visitors at Hugen-don—(or as a malicious Whig wit insists on calling it *Hugger-mugger*)—Manor. Lord PALMERSTON has not abondoned similar *empressemens*, and Broadlands is full of visitors as usual. The wily veteran knows well the importance of keeping on his side the personal sympathy of those who direct the Press; and as regards them, he has always been more hospitable and confiding than any of his party. Among his guests in Hampshire this week, is Mr. JAMES GRANT, the editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, a paper of large circulation in London, especially among the "Licensed Victuallers," to whose associated body it belongs. Mr. GRANT is a vehement advocate of Radical, but if possible, still more of Evangelical opinions. It is on account of the latter that he enjoys the friendship of Lord SHAFTESBURY, the son-in-law of Lady PALMERSTON, and to whom, perhaps, the ex-Premier is somewhat indebted for the useful adherence of the *Advertiser* to his cause. On two or three occasions lately the *Times* has refused to discount the Viscount's drafts on public credulity; and the *Examiner*, which supported him while in power, no longer deems itself bound to follow his personal caprices, now that it appears to be matter of more than doubt whether he will ever again be at the head of his party. Meanwhile, Lord JOHN RUSSELL has gained considerable reputation by his statesmanlike address at the opening of the "Socio-logical Gathering," as Lord LYNDHURST quizzingly calls it. Even the *Times*, which has for years been the unrelenting enemy of Lord JOHN, has spoken of this recent effort in terms of high laudation.

PARIS.

THE NICARAGUA BROIL—A VISIT TO THE SPRING OF LOURDES—A CASE OF SIGHT MIRACULOUSLY RESTORED—NO REPORT FROM THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—THE LOCAL FAITH—SOURCE OF THE DELUSION—MOVEMENTS OF THE IMPERIAL COURT—THE MARRIAGE OF MALAKOFF—A BONAPARTE RETURNING TO BALTIMORE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858.

The history I sent you last week in regard to the performances of the Nicaraguan representatives abroad has a sequel. The letter of the self-styled Count MELANO, directed to the *Presse* of this city, and calling on the European cabinets for aid in protecting Nicaragua against the United States, was published in that journal with all the appearance of good faith on both sides, and was preceded by a preface from the chief editor, promising an article in the next day's paper on the impertinent and aggressive character of the United States. I sent you Count MELANO's manifesto and M. GUEROULT's preface on the day they appeared, and awaited with curiosity the next day's demonstration. At the same time it seemed impossible that M. GUEROULT should not learn from some source or other the true character of his warlike correspondent at London, and the compromised position in which he was placing his journal. This anticipation was realized. Instead of an extinguishing leader from M. GUEROULT, we had two official documents from the Foreign Office, and a preface from another editor of the *Presse*, M. PAUCHET, in explanation of the mistake of the preceding day. The Foreign Secretary, seeing the blunder into which the *Presse* was drifting, sent to the editor a copy of a letter recently written by Gen. MIRABEAU LAMAR, American Minister in Central America, to the Foreign Secretary of Nicaragua, with the reply of the latter—two documents which contradict in many important points the assertions of the manifesto of Count MELANO, "Consul-General of Nicaragua at London."

But the *Presse* is owned principally by M. MILLAUD, and M. MILLAUD is the projector of the Millaud-Belly inter-oceanic canal scheme. It was on this account that the "Consul-General of Nicaragua at London," and dealer in nobiliary titles, preferred that journal as the organ of his schemes; and it was on this account that it jumped so readily at the bait that was tendered it. But the firm position of the Government of the United States required that the Millaud-Belly canal should be backed up, and M. GEROULT, notwithstanding his false step, was obliged by his master to write a subsequent article denunciatory of the United States. It is pitiable to see a leading journal like the *Presse*, the journal which enjoys the largest circulation and the widest influence of any in France, thus prostituted to the vilest of puffing of the shabbiest of stock-jobbing enterprises. M. MILLAUD is not to be defeated in his scheme of throwing on to the Paris market several hundred millions of fancy stock by any such trifle as the character of the journal he owns. After that M. CUCHEVAL CLARIGNY ought to re-write his book on *The Press in Great Britain and the United States*, and commence his chapter on venality at Paris.

I have just heard a Professor of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris describe a visit to Lourdes, in the south of France, the scene of the late miracle, which does not give one a very exalted opinion of the enlightenment of the Catholic masses. The Professor is, himself, a Catholic, and cannot be accused of exaggeration. Every day the plain in front of the miraculous spring is covered with pilgrims. Of these a large proportion are invalids, while all carry away bottles of the precious water. The Professor showed us a bottle of the water, which his wife, more zealous than himself, had insisted on bringing to Paris. The cures at the spring are so numerous, and the faith in its virtues so absolute, that the Mayor of the village has withdrawn his prohibition proclamation, and there is now no check on the pilgrimages. Every fine day the crowd is numbered by thousands.

The Professor saw little BERNADETTE, the girl to whom the Virgin made the revelation, but he could discover nothing in her temperament or state of health to throw light upon her imposition. One day a girl two years of age, afflicted with strumous ophthalmia, a disease of the eyes in which the lids are red and swollen, the lashes destroyed, and the vision impaired, approached the spring, led by her parents, and was submitted to an ablution of the eyes in the water of the miraculous spring. In this disease there is a discharge of matter, and constant attention is required in the cleaning and dressing of the eyes to prevent the lids from sticking together. On the voyage to the spring the child's eyelids had agglutinated, and, for the crowd, she was blind. The ablution opened her lids, and she looked around upon the wondering people with the remark that she could see now. The word was caught up and carried rapidly to the farthest extremity of the multitude. As the story progressed it gained force and magnitude, and a veritable excitement was the result. An opening was made in the crowd for the passage of the subject of this new and astonishing miracle, and as she passed to the outer edge of the mass she encountered BERNADETTE, who cried out, "Let her come to me! Let me embrace her! I feel that it will do me good!" And the two children embraced with effusion. This act brought the excitement, the wonder and the religious awe of the assemblage to the maximum, for when a crowd is excited and willing to believe, it requires but a little stimulus to complete the scene. Of the thousands who were present at the miraculous spring that day, not one, if we except the scientific recounter of the incident, will ever admit that the strumous child was not the subject of a true miracle, for they will always be prepared with that clinching argument, "I saw it!"

The Professor saw a man assiduously bathing his feet at the spring, and supposing that he was applying the remedy to the affected part, asked him how long he had been paralyzed. "I am not paralyzed at all, Sir; it's my eyes that are seized!" He had a beautiful cataract in each eye. The doctor asked him how long he had been using the remedy, and whether he was getting well. The man replied that he had been at the spring a fortnight, and that he saw no change, but he still had hope, and was going to continue the treatment. The Doctor suggested that he should apply the water to his eyes.

The Committee appointed by the Bisdop of Tarbes to examine and report upon the truth or falsity of the miracle, has not yet brought in its report, but the Professor declares that, judging from the opinions of one of its important, if not the most important, members, (the physician of the locality,) the report will inevitably establish its authenticity; and then the spring of Lourdes will pass into the faith of the Church, along with the Immaculate Conception, the pieces of the true cross, and the femoral bone of St. Paul. This local physician declared to his Paris *confrere* that he had the register of more than two hundred miraculous cures performed by the water of the spring of Lourdes. He offered to detail them at length before the Professor's eyes. But the Professor informs us that the physician of Lourdes is an individual disposed to charlatanry, who was formerly known to the profession at Paris by his attempts to introduce new and absurd theories on human magnetism. He is just the kind of man, therefore, to lend himself to any imposition which would be likely to bring his name prominently before the public.

The Professor was curious to know whether the educated and more reasonable people of the neighborhood gave credit to the shameful absurdities that were daily passing under their eyes, and made inquiries of several persons of this class to that effect. He was not a little surprised to find that they too had become infected with the general excitement, and when he pressed them to explain what positive facts they had to offer in justification of their faith, they exclaimed, "Well, we don't know; but somehow when we are near the holy spot we feel penetrated with the spirit of the Virgin!"

Thus you see to what point of civilization the Catholic Church of the Nineteenth Century has arrived in France. It is not, perhaps, astonishing that the uneducated masses should still exhibit that primitive ignorance which characterized the masses in the earlier history of the Church, when miracles abounded, for it is a notorious fact that in certain localities of France, far removed from the capital, the progress of enlightenment on all subjects, spiritual as well as temporal, is so gradual as to be scarcely perceptible from the end of one half century to another. But it is astonishing that any Church of Western Europe, in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, should contain bishops and ministers who are not ashamed, in the face of the civilized world, to foster and encourage such ignorance as that of which the vision of Lourdes is an example—veritable Joe Smiths and Brigham Youngs of spiritual exploitation.

But the Government is more to blame for this shameful state of ignorance than the Church. It is public education, an extended system of common schools, that is wanted. The *Presse* of last evening contains a chapter of statistics on the public schools of France, which is positively astounding in the facts it discloses. Look for a moment at the following astonishing figures, and you will comprehend the whole subject. The national appropriations made for the year 1859 are, for the War Department, 345,000,000 francs; for Primary Education, 6,000,000 francs. The City of New-York alone allows 6,000,000 francs, nearly, for its Public Schools; and yet New-York does not contain a population of over 700,000 souls, against a population in France of 36,000,000. The whole sum voted for the budget of 1859 for public education was 20,000,000 francs, of which, 14,000,000 are to be devoted to superior education, the colleges of letters, arts, and sciences, and 6,000,000, as above stated, to common schools. The Minister of Public Justice (Courts, Prisons and Penal Colonies) has an allowance of 28,000,000, more than the sum allowed to both superior and primary education, and yet it is one of the commonest facts in political economy, that crime diminishes in an exact ratio with the increase of education. From which it follows that France is not yet penerated with the knowledge *that they can save money to the treasury*, to say nothing about public morality, by putting more money into common schools and less into prisons and law courts. But this figure of 6,000,000 for primary education only stands out in proper relief when compared to that voted for the army, 354,000,000! A still more prominent relief may be given to it by a comparison with the United States. Let the sums voted by all the States of the Union for common schools be added up and placed alongside the army budget of the Federal Government, and the condition of France, "the most civilized nation in the world," will be shown up in a most awkward position in comparison to its pretensions.

Among the minor facts, I have little to-day of importance. The movements of the Court for the last week have attracted some of the public attention. The final grand review at the Camp of Chalons took place under the orders of the Emperor on Sunday last, in presence of the Empress, who had arrived from St. Cloud the evening before, and a large company of distinguished visitors. The next day their Majesties left for Rheims, and the camp was raised. One company will remain in camp during the Winter, however, to preserve the buildings for use next year.

At the ancient city of Rheims, which has had the honor of crowning in its cathedral nearly all the ancient Kings of France, a grand reception was given on Monday to their Majesties. At the gate they were presented with the keys of the city, a ceremony which has not been performed since the entry of CHARLES VII., and a speech was made by the Prefect. The streets were lined by soldiers and citizens and covered with triumphal arches. At the door of the cathedral they were again speechified, exalted, cheered and admired. A banquet and a ball followed, and the next day the imperial party arrived at St. Clond, where they were received at the station in state by the imperial infant, the Little Corporal, NAPOLEON IV.

On Tuesday evening at 11 o'clock all Paris was startled by the rapid and oft-repeated discharges of cannon in the direction of St. Cloud. Various were the surmises in regard to this unusual proceeding in this country of "order and public surety." Some timid persons ventured to suggest an attack on the palace of St. Cloud, while the politicians, who had been reading the threatening article in the evening's *Patrie* on the difficulty with Portugal, suggested the arrival of the Portuguese before the city in Don PEDRO's unique man-of-war! Happily it was nothing of the kind. It was only a salute fired at the barracks of St. Cloud at the moment the Duke of MALAKOFF was united to Mlle. DE PANIEGA. It is true, this is an unusual proceeding, and is raising a sort of revolt in the army; but even that is better than a revolt of the people or an attack from Don PEDRO.

The marriage of the Duke took place on Tuesday evening, at the chapel of the palace of St. Cloud, in presence of the Emperor and Empress, and of the Prince JEROME, the Prince NAPOLEON, the Princess MATHILDE, the Princes and Princesses LUCIEN and JOACHIM MURAT, the diplomatic corps, the cabinet, and a large number of distinguished persons. The preliminary service before the Mayor of the Duke's *arrondissement* took place at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, with great pomp. The procession was composed of four carriages, of which the two first, containing the bride and her relatives and witnesses, belonged to the Emperor. The witnesses of the Marshal were the Count WALEWSKI and Marshal Count VAILLANT. Those of the bride were M. FOULD, Minister of State, and the Spanish Marquis DE CASARIERA. After the ceremony at St. Cloud, the married couple remained in the grand saloon, the *salon d'Apollo*, until half past twelve, receiving the congratulations of the company, when they returned to the Duke's residence on the Champs Elysées. His Excellency, with his bride, will leave to resume his post at London the present week.

The marriage portion, and a considerable proportion of the bride's *trousseau*, were furnished by their Majesties. His Majesty has also just made over to the Countess of MONTIJO, the mother of the Empress, the handsome chateau in the Champs Elysées, known as the De Lauristen House, for which he paid five millions of francs. This extravagant outlay of money for Spanish pensioners has excited a good deal of indignation among the French, who foot all the bills in heavy taxes and a crippled commerce. They might stand, perhaps, the gift to the Countess of MONTIJO, but they see no reason why the Emperor should portion the Empress-mother's maids of honor.

Captain BONAPARTE, formerly of Baltimore and of the United States Army, is about to return to the United States on a six months' furlough.

MALAKOFF.

The Atlantic Telegraph in Court.

Lieut. F. HIGGINSON, R. N., applied on the 14th to Alderman SALOMONS, at Guildhall, for a summons directed to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, on the ground of its non-compliance with the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies' Act. He stated that he had invested £1,000 in the enterprise, and could obtain no information from the Company, which ignored all his demands for light. He believed himself swindled. Alderman SALOMONS declined to entertain the application, as he was likewise a member of the Company, and a party in interest; mainly, however, because the Company was without notice of HIGGINSON's application. After an angry conversation, the Lieutenant was removed, and gave the suggested notice, returnable on the day following. On the 15th, accordingly, the case came up a second time, the solicitors of the Company being in attendance. The charge of deviation from the Act having [illegible] as frivolous, Lieut. HIGGINSON begged to [illegible] ject of his proceeding, which was to sh[illegible]re is no cable down between Valentia a[illegible]dland, and that there never has been any [illegible] communication between the two countries.

Alderman SALOMONS—Well, now, I really must stop you. I do not wish to be discourteous, but I am afraid you will make me so if you persist in these statements. I have taken your application out of the usual course, and now that I have given you my answer, I have no right to impede public business. If publicity is your object, you can write to the newspapers, which will answer just as well.

Lieutenant HIGGINSON—No, Sir; I do not think it will; and, if you will allow me, I will read this affidavit in support of the information for the summons.

Alderman SALOMONS—I hope it is not very long.

Lieutenant HIGGINSON—No, Sir, it is very short. I will read it: "I, FRANCIS HIGGINSON, a lieutenant in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, do hereby make oath and say that I, as well as others of Her Majesty's subjects,——

Alderman SALOMONS—You must suppose that these gentlemen (the reporters) are taking down all you say.

Lieutenant HIGGINSON—(not noticing the interruption)—"having in divers ways been cheated"——

Mr. Martin—This is very irregular. The information has been read.

Lieutenant HIGGINSON—(reading in a louder tone amid great confusion)—"and defrauded of large sums of money"——

Alderman ROSE—I really must support my brother Alderman. (Increased noise and confusion.) Officer, keep order in the Court.

Lieutenant Higginson—(who stopped for nothing, proceeded)—"by means of certain false and fraudulent pretenses used by and on behalf of the"——

Alderman SALOMONS—You are an officer in Her Majesty's Navy, and I am surprised that you do not take the answer you have received.

Lieutenant HIGGINSON—Will you permit me to say that there is a feeling abroad, in consequence of what took place yesterday, that when great names are brought forward here, different justice is administered to them.

Alderman SOLOMONS—Will you listen to me? It is the rule of this Court, when accusations are made here against any one, whether he be a Baring or a mechanic, to send for the party accused to hear the complaint at the time it is made, and I have done so in this case.

A gentleman (whose name we understood him to say was ABELL) said—I made an application to the Lord Mayor respecting the North of Europe, and he acted as you have done in this case.

Alderman SALOMONS—I am not responsible for what the Lord Mayor does. I am responsible to God and my country for my position here. It is a very serious position, and I will not allow the Court to be made the vehicle for giving publicity to such statements, which are extremely irregular. You have no right to come here and try my temper, to irritate me when I have a public duty to perform. Having no legal business here, you had better take your friend (Lieutenant HIGGINSON) away. I want to get the business done. I have been here four hours, and I want now to get away.

Lieutenant HIGGINSON—Will you hear me, Sir?

Alderman SALOMONS—I shall have you taken out of Court, if you are not quiet.

Lieutenant HIGGINSON—The conduct of a magistrate can only be reviewed in a Court of law, and I bow to the necessity. But your officer assaulted me yesterday. He defiled my person by an assault in dragging me out of Court, [laughter,] and I therefore apply for a summons against your officer.

Alderman SALOMANS—You are now doing what you did yesterday.

Lieutenant HIGGINSON—If I displayed any contempt for your authority, you had a perfect right to commit me; but your officer was not justified in dragging me out of Court.

Alderman SALOMANS—He did not do so.

Lieutenant HIGGINSON—You told him to drag me out of Court.

Alderman SALOMONS—No such thing. You were doing then as you are now, and I told the officer to see you out of Court.

Lieutenant HIGGINSON—Will you grant me a summons against your officer?

Alderman SALOMONS—Certainly not. The officer was doing no more than his duty.

Lieutenant HIGGINSON—I came here for justice, and to assert my rights as an Englishman. It is impossible to believe that such injustice can be perpetrated in this country, and that Englishmen can look on and permit it. No person can be more oppressed than I have been, and when I apply for justice it is refused me. I apply for a summons against the Atlantic Telegraph Company for fraud, and you will not grant it to me.

Great confusion here ensued, in the midst of which the parties left the Court, which was crowded to suffocation throughout the whole of these extraordinary proceedings.

Nicaraguan Affairs in Europe.

The Paris *Presse* publishes the following correspondence:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
MANAGUAY, Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1858.

To His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua:

SIR: In admitting that the publication made in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 10th of June last is a true and authentic copy of a contract concluded between Nicaragua and M. FELIX BELLY, I ought to say that any public or private arrangement of your Government with this gentleman will not be recognized when it conflicts with the just rights that American citizens have acquired in this country, and that the liberal policy, developed in the treaty of November last in regard to the transit route, will be firmly sustained. The interests of Nicaragua, as those of all commercial nations, require the maintenance of this policy. As to the measures which my Government may think proper to take in the emergency, I know nothing.

The contract of M. BELLY is followed by a document signed by President MORA, of Costa Rica, and MARTINEZ, of Nicaragua, who appeal to European Powers against the United States of America. I admit that these two supreme chiefs have deemed it right to make this act of defiance against my Government and against its agents in this country. But the gratuitous recriminations contained in this document, and the measure by which their value is to be estimated, are matters not for my consideration, but for that of my Government.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

MIRABEAU LAMAR.

Reply.

NATIONAL PALACE, MANAGUAY,
Thursday, Aug. 12, 1858.

The Minister of Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs, to His Excellency M. Mirabeau Lamar, Resident Minister of the United States in Nicaragua:

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: His Excellency, the General President of the Republic, has taken cognizance of the sentiments embodied in your communication of the 11th inst., and has directed me to reply to you in the following terms:

The principle of the foreign as of the domestic policy of Nicaragua is justice; and this justice my Government design for all, for itself and for the people whose destinies are confided to its care. Consequently it cannot alienate the exercise of its right; it is, on the contrary, determined to maintain inviolate, with all the dignity in its power, those rights which belong to the Republic. After this statement, his Excellency, the Minister of the United States, must believe that my Government has never entertained the idea, and does not entertain it to-day, of infringing upon the rights of North American citizens, whose Republic is at peace with ours; and to give proof of the friendly relations that unite the two Republics, I ought to inform him that the treaties made with his countrymen, relative to the transit, are of no value; —that of STEPHENS, because the transit was not open in the stipulated time, the Company being notoriously unable to fulfill its engagements. And as this Company has raised sundry issues of law, my Government has sent General JEREZ to Washington to ensure the triumph of thet principle of justice which it has never deserted.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's most humble servant,

ROSALIO CORTES,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* writing on the same subject, says:

"The *Presse* publishes a correspondence which has taken place between the United States Minister at Nicaragua and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of that Republic, touching the Convention signed between the President of the Central American States and M. FELIX BELLY. The United States Minister declares under date Aug. 11, that no public or private arrangement of the Nicaraguan Government with M. BELLY shall be 'recognized or assented to in anything that is contrary to the just rights which American citizens have acquired in that country, and that the liberal policy which results from the treaty of November last with respect to the transit across the isthmus shall be constantly maintained.'" The Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his reply, declares that the treaties relative to the transit are of no value, because it was not opened at the stipulated period, &c. The negotiator, M. FELIX BELLY, appeals, moreover, to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty for protection for the projected canal. The following is the communication addressed to him by Lord MALMESBURY on that subject:

"FOREIGN OFFICE, June 11, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter which you addressed to me on the 1st ult., enclosing a copy of an agreement concluded between you and the Presidents of the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, for the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; and I beg to acquaint you that the stipulations of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States of the 19th of April, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, will, in my opinion, apply to this scheme, if carried out.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant, MALMESBURY.

M. FELIX BELLY, &c."

Upon this letter, the London *News* makes the following comments:

"The reply of Lord MALMESBURY (June 11) to M. BELLY, declaring that, in his opinion, the treaty for the ship canal (dated May 1) is in accordance with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, has come out; and the remarks of the French journals indicate that the Emperor's Government is in agreement with ours—is pledged, in short, to sustain the independence of the Central American States, and to protect the free and neutral character of the transit route as a highway for the whole world. We shall take an early opportunity of commenting on the treaty between this country and Nicaragua, which is understood to be the model on which treaties with the neighboring States will be framed. It will now be seen whether the Government of the United States will be satisfied to share with other Powers the advantages of the Central American route, or whether it will make any special demand. It seems to have experienced, as yet, none of the "calm" anticipated by Mr. BUCHANAN as the characteristic of his rule. In the north and west, at sea and on land, troubles have sprung up, and clouds have gathered thick. It seems scarcely credible that new turmoils should be instituted to the south of the Gulf for purposes of ambition which have no warrant in reason, policy, or international law. A short time must now show what attitude will be assumed [illegible] President; and his allies have only to consider [illegible] the rights of the Central American States can be [illegible] thoroughly established, with or without the aid of [illegible] United States. With their aid, let us hope, for [illegible] honor of nations and the welfare of the world.

The Loss of the Austria.

The following statement has been furnished to the Press by a portion of the officers and crew of the ill-fated *Austria*:

We, the undersigned, first, second and third officers and six of the crew belonging to the *Austria*, having arrived in England, on board the *Ireland*, Captain JACKSON, from Fayal, have read the different statements of passengers about the loss of our vessel, and beg to add our statement, showing what has been done on our part. We leave it to every one to judge whether we have done our duty or not. The full protest having to be made up before the competent authorities of Hamburg, we here only give account of what we personally experienced.

The second and third officers had the watch, and were on deck when the cry of fire broke out at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 13th of September. The Captain, who was in the cabin at the time, came instantly up the bridge, and gave orders to attend to the pumps. The engine at the same time was put to half speed, and the signal was given to work the steam pump. There was a regularly organized fire roll for our vessel, each man having his place marked out at the pumps, and being exercised to their use. At the command of the Captain the men of the fire roll ran below to the pumps and began working them, but found that they could draw no water, the pipes being precisely at the spot where the fire broke out, and the lead having therefore melted. The steam pump could also not work for the same reason. The men were, moreover, forced to leave the pumps as the fire and smoke surrounded them. In the course of 15 minutes from the commencement of the fire the three decks were in a blaze. It was impossible to stop the engine, as one could not get to it on account of the fire. There was hardly any wind at the time, merely the draught caused by the motion of the vessel. The Captain, seeing the impossibility of overpowering the fire, then ordered the men to lower the boats. There were on board eight boats—viz.: three FRANCIS' metallic life-boats, capable of containing 60 persons each; two wooden an: one metallic life-boat, capable of containing each 50 persons; two smaller wooden jolly-boats, capable of containing from 30 to 40 persons each. The boats were in perfect order, ready, and so fastened that they might be lowered in the shortest possible time. There existed a regular boat-roll on the vessel, so that each man knew to which boat to attend in case of need, under the command of an officer or sub-officer. The men were hindered in getting to the boats by the frantic passengers, who already had rushed to them. We tried to repel them by all means in our power, but in vain. The four boats on the starboard soon caught fire, this side being most exposed to the flames. On the larboard four boats were lowered, but three of them were smashed before they reached the water by the people overcrowding them, and one boat alone got safely afloat.

After the Captain had given the command to lower the boats he was seen by us to jump down from the bridge, probably intending to keep the passengers in order. In running aft to the quarter-deck he had to travel through the fire, which n w already separated the fore part from the aft part of the ship. The Captain, breaking through the flames, was much injured; he was seen later by the first officer, standing on the quarter-deck, larboard side, apparently stunned by the injury he had received from the fire, and some passengers say they saw him jump overboard.

The single boat which reached the water without being smashed was one of the large metallic lifeboats. It was at first, when lowered down, filled with people, but the weight was so great that many of them fell out when the boat reached the water. Thirty of them succeeded in keeping on, but the boat capsized several times, being full of water, and seven men were drowned thereby. There then remained in the boat the undersigned, first officer, and six of the crew, besides one steward and 15 passengers. It was 3 o'clock when our boat got free of the steamer, and we were left immediately behind, the vessel still going ahead, and we being unable to manage the boat, so that we soon were separated from the vessel. We tried hard to bale the water out of the boat, but did not succeed till we constructed a raft of the oars and masts belonging to the boat, and got the passengers upon it; then we got the boat clear of water and took the passengers in again. About an hour after having left the steamer, we got sight of the French bark *Maurice*, and pulling to her, we reached her at 8 o'clock, where we found already the third officer and some of the passengers.

The second officer was taken up by the *Maurice*, swimming, at 8½ o'clock. He had been pushed overboard the *Austria* at 2½ o'clock by the rush of the passengers, who jumped into his boat and smashed it. He kept afloat, swimming for six hours, without anything to hold on.

The third officer left the steamer at 5 o'clock. He remained on the deck of the *Austria* till he saw that no boat was left, and was driven by the fire overboard, but kept on to it by a rope alongside of the vessel till 5 o'clock, when he jumped off, the iron-plates of the vessel getting red-

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—This Day.
Superior Court—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 1671, 1687, 1583, 1705, 1520, 1707, 1619, 1779, 1781, 1[illegible], 1811, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1[illegible], 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1[illegible], 1851. *Part II.*—Same as Monday, *Part III.*—Nos. 1902, 1900, 2338, 2284, 2322, 2324, 2330, 2332, 1762, 2[illegible], 2318, 2330, 1634, 1892, 1704, 1766, 2256, 2336, 2338, 2[illegible], 2[illegible], 2348, 2358, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366, 2368, 2372, 2376, 2378, 2380, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2390, 2392, 2394.
Superior Court.—Nos. 339, 491 to 493, 368, 538, 541, 561, 562, 579, 586, 581, 587, 590, 595, 284, 292, 329, 461, 588, 599, 600, 602, 604, 607, 322, 143.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Oct. 26.
Before Judge Clerke.
ANOTHER BATCH OF DIVORCES.

Margaret Gilmer vs. *William B. Gilmer.*—This is a suit for divorce brought by the plaintiff, who sues also for the custody of her infant children. The parties were married in 1828. They have a large family, married and marriageable, and the defendant is reported wealthy. The charges are acts of adultery, during two years just passed. The answer is a general denial. Sealed verdict ordered.

Catharine M. Olney vs. *William Olney.*—Judgment of divorce granted on report of referee.

Nathaniel Richmond vs. *Wm. H. Howland et al.*—Motion granted.

Catharine Messerschmidt vs. *Philip Messerschmidt.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Peter S. March et al. vs. *Allen Melvill.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Ellsworth Chesebrough vs. *Jane M. Munroe.*—Same order.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Oct. 28.
Before Judge Davis.
COMPELLING A PURCHASE.

Norsworthy vs. *Bergh and others.*—Motion to compel purchaser to take title on sale of property by order of this Court, in which the parties to this suit were interested, pursuant to the act of 1855, authorizing sale of real estate to pay assessments. (Session Laws of 1855, chap. 327.) The constitutionality of this act having been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, cannot now be questioned. (Powers *vs.* Bergen, 2 Selden, 358; Blakely *vs.* Caldee, 15 N. Y. Rep., 617.) An examination of the statute will show that it is not essential that the particular parcel sold should have been assessed. The authority is given to this Court when several persons are interested in any real estate, situate within the bounds of any city or village, and such real estate or any part thereof has been assessed, or is liable to be sold for assessments, to order a sale of such real estate or any part or parts thereof. To give the Court jurisdiction, therefore, it is necessary that several persons should be interested in the real estate, all of which must be within the bounds of any particular city or village; that such real estate or some part thereof has been assessed or is liable to be sold for an assessment, then the Court can order a sale of such real estate or any part or parts thereof. All the requirements to give the Court jurisdiction were, therefore, presented in this case, and it rested in the discretion of the Court what particular part or parts of the real estate should be sold. It forms no valid objection, therefore, that any particular part or lot sold was not actually assessed, nor that any particular assessment was not legal or created a valid lien on the lot sold. It is conceded that there were valid assessments on some parts of real estate in which the parties to this suit were interested, situated in the City of New-York, and which might be held to pay such assessments. These facts are sufficient to give the Court jurisdiction, and form no valid objections to the title acquired by the purchasers at such sales. This disposes of the main objection of the purchasers. I am not able to see that the judgment against Sherman and Hichall could ever be enforced against the parcels of property sold for the purposes of this act. It may well be doubted if they create any lien upon the estates of their wives, but I have no doubt that they never could be enforced against the parcels of the estate sold by virtue of the judgment of this Court for the purposes of this act. I am unable to see why Judge Sherman was not made a party. He clearly had an interest in the estate, but as it was suggested that he would execute releases to the purchasers, this objection can thus be obviated. All other persons having any interests seem to be parties to the suit, and I am therefore of the opinion that upon Judge Sherman executing releases, the purchasers will acquire a good title. An order must therefore be made compelling the purchasers to complete their purchases on receiving such releases. The costs of all the parties on this motion will be paid out of the proceeds of the sale as a part of the expenses thereof. Such costs will be to the plaintiffs' attorneys $50; and $25 to each of the purchasers appearing on this motion to oppose the same.

[illegible] Bank Suit.
Before Judge Bacon and a Jury.

The Bank of the State of New York vs. *The Summit County Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.*—This case came on for trial on the 22d inst., and on account of the important questions of law involved, after the evidence was closed the Jury discha ged the Jury until Monday morning, and directed the counsel to argue the question of law on Saturday, which was accordingly done. The action was brought against the defendant on the following indorsement on a promissory note: "Pay Edwin Ludlow, Esq., Cas., or order. [illegible]ock, Cas." It was admitted that the indorsement was in the handwriting of Comstock, and that he was the cashier of the defendant. The defendant answered that the note had been owned by the [illegible] and discounted by it in Ohio, and the indorsement [illegible] to put on it; and that it had been sent to its agent, the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in this City, for collection. That the Bank had never authorized it to be indorsed except for collection; that the Cashier had no power to indorse except for collection, never having been authorized by the Board of Directors; that by a statute of the State of Ohio, the defendant was expressly prohibited from transferring the negotiable securities of the bank for any other purpose than for collection, or to pay the debts of the bank, &c. The plaintiff then proved that it had taken the note from the Trust Company as collateral security for a loan of $50,000, made to the Trust Company, which had not been paid. It was insisted by the counsel for the defendant, that, as the name of the defendant did not appear on the instrument, it could not be made liable. That it appeared on the face of the instrument that Comstock was an agent, and that the plaintiff was therefore bound to [illegible] into the extent of his authority. That it had [illegible] early proved that the defendant had not the [illegible]e power to bind itself by its indorsement. [illegible]e plaintiff took the note with notice on its face [illegible]act, and was bound to take notice of the Ohio [illegible]he defendant's counsel insisted that the cashier, by virtue of his office, the right to indorse the [illegible]as to bind the defendant, and that a purchaser [illegible] faith, for a valuable consideration, had a right [illegible]me such authority. And that citizens of this [illegible]re not bound to notice the laws of other States [illegible] the negotiability of commercial paper. Yesterday morning the Judge, considering that the questions were important and difficult, ordered [illegible] General Term, to be there heard and [illegible] in the first instance.
[illegible] for the plaintiff, Mr. Stanley and Mr. [illegible] for the defendant.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Oct. 26.
Before Judge Balcom.
THE COBEL ABORTION CASE.

The case of Dr. Chas. Cobel, charged with manslaughter in having caused the death of Mrs. Amelia Weaver, by procuring an abortion, was commenced to-day.

Henry Weaver, husband of the deceased, testified that he was the keeper of a hotel at Warnerville, Schoharie County; that his wife came to this City on the 5th of May last; that, in consequence of letters received from Dr. Cobel, he came to this City on the 11th of May, when he found his wife lying dead in the Doctor's house; that the Doctor denied that he had [illegible] an abortion, and said that deceased "died of [illegible]hich struck to her lungs, and afterwards to [illegible]," that the funeral took place on the day of [illegible]al; and that Dr. Cobel, another German Doc[illegible]himself, were all who were present. In answer to a question, the witness said that when his wife [illegible] he was not aware of her condition.

J. Hoffman testified that he was the undertaker of the funeral; that he was engaged by Dr. [illegible] at 10 o'clock, who desired that the funeral procession should start between one and two o'clock, P. M.; he said he found the body lying in the garret.

Dr. Geo. A. Kretzschmar testified that he had attended deceased professionally, twice before her death; that nothing was said of an abortion, and that he believed she died of congestion of the brain.

Dr. Joseph Monell was called and identified the physician's certificate given by Dr. Cobel, in which he attributed her death to paralysis.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Oct. 26.
Before Justice Brady.
INTERESTING NOTE CASE.

Thomas R. Foster and Charles F. Stephenson vs. *David M. Henriques.*—In this case the plaintiff had purchased of the defendant a note, drawn by, B. M. [illegible], payable to the order of, and indorsed by the defendant, which he represented to be business paper. The [illegible]e brings this suit to recover damages. The [illegible] protested for non-payment, at maturity, and [illegible]stituted against the maker and the defendant, as [illegible]ser. They pleaded usury, and stated that the [illegible] made without consideration for the accommo[illegible] of the defendant. That suit was discontinued, and the present one brought. It was found, upon the trial, that statements of the defendant at the time of the purchase of the note, as to the consideration and character of the note, were made to defraud the plaintiff, and the Judge decided the plaintiff was entitled, by reason of the fraudulent acts of the defendant, to judgment for the amount of the note, with interest and allowance of five per cent.

MARKET REPORTS

New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	18	45	—	63
Flour, bbls	4,225	4.458	6.343	15,026
Wheat, bushels	19,292	—	—	19,292
Corn, bushels	28,045	—	—	28,045
Barley, bushels	12,500	1,386	—	13,886
Oats, bushels	17,000	—	—	17,000
Malt, bushels	—	1,200	—	1,200
Provisions, pkgs	150	1,467	—	1,617
Whiskey, bbls	666	50	87	803

Ashes—Are inactive at old figures. Pots, $6; Pearls, 12¼@$6 18¾ ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 2,800 bales, lost in transit, at uniform prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Middling, ₱ lb	12¼	12¼	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	13	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is depressed for State and Western Flour, and prices are a shade easier, especially for low and medium brands. The [illegible]and is moderate, and is freely met by holders. [illegible],000 bbls.

[illegible]nd and rejected State, ₱ bbl	$3 00	@$4 00
[illegible]rd Superfine State	4 15	@ 4 20
[illegible]rd Extra State	4 45	@ 4 70
[illegible]ne Western	4 20	@ 4 35
[illegible] Ohio	4 60	@ 4 70
[illegible] Indiana and Michigan	4 45	@ 6 00
[illegible] Ohio	5 20	@ 6 50
[illegible] Genesee	5 00	@ 5 25
[illegible] Genesee	5 25	@ 7 75
[illegible]o very choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 8 00

[illegible]adian is in moderate request at languid prices; [illegible] 450 bbls. at $4 75@$6 25 for low to choice [illegible]e extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in good demand at [illegible]rmer rates; sales 1,900 bbls. at $4@@$4 80 for re[illegible]ected brands; $5@$5 40 for mixed and straight [illegible]rands, and $5 45@$9 for low fancy to very choice [illegible]ra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 [illegible]@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 75@ $6 00 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues plenty, and irregular, though the demand is good, partly for export. Sales 61,000 bushels, including fair White Canada at $1 12; White Michigan at a price not ascertained; good mixed Western, at $1 07; fair red Western at $1 02@$1 03; prime do., on private terms; good Milwaukee Club damaged do., on private terms; choice Spring part at 66c.@68c.; part at 92c.; unsound Chicago Spring part at 66c.@68c.; good Red Genesee at $1 07; good ordinary White Southern at $1 13½; fair Red Southern at $1 13½ ₱ bushel. Corn is less freely offered and is in good demand at firmer rates. Sales 64,000 bushels, at 65c.@66c. for fair to good mixed Western, and 68c. for very choice high mixed do., ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy; 5,000 bushels Western were purchased at 70c. ₱ bushel. Barley has not varied much. Sales 3,200 bushels very good Canada at 95c. and 3,500 bushels fair State at 85c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair request at strengthening prices. Included in the sales were 6,700 bushels prime to choice Canada, at 50c.@51c. ₱ bushel. We quote Western at 46c.@ 50c.; Canada at 48c.@51c.; State at 44c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@43c., and Southern a 35c.@40c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 2,000 bales to shippers at 50c.@55c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 12,000 Rio Grande at private bargain.

HONEY—Sales 175 tcs. and 13 bbls. Cuba, in bond for export, part at 62½c. ₱ gallon.

IRON—Is in request at firm rates. Sales 230 to ns Scotch Pig at $22 50@$23 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole is moderate, and prices are unaltered.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and 87c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in, at languid prices. New-Orleans, 37c.@40c.; Porto Rico, 36c.@34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@25c., ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales, to-day, 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 28c.; and 150 bbls. New-Orleans at 37c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Sales 800 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, part at 51c., cash, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is actively inquired for at improved and rising prices; sales have been reported of 3,800 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@$17 for old Mess; $18 25 for Clear; $16 25 for thin Mess; $16 for sour Mess; $14 25 for old Prime, and $14 50 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. At the close nothing less than our highest quotations would be accepted. Cut Meats are quiet, including Hams at 8c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 6c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. Bacon is sparingly sought after, chiefly at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. Smoked Hams command 10c@11½c. ₱ lb. Lard is essentially unchanged; sales having been reported of 300 bbls., at 10c.@10½c. for old; and 9½c.@10c. for new, ₱ lb. Beef is in better request at full prices; sales have been reported of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $11@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13 for extra do.; $9 50@$10 for Country Mess; $7 50@$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c. @21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 6c.@8¾c., ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 60 tcs., at $3 37½@$3 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Find ready buyers, to-day, at firmer prices. Sales 1,350 hhds. Cuba, at from 6c.@7¼c., free, and 5¾c.@5¾c., in bond; 280 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6c.@7½c., free; and 1,432 boxes Havana, at from 6¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Cigar manufacturers are purchasing freely, at full prices. Sales since Friday last: 41 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@12½c.; 213 cases Seed Leaf, at 15c.@20c.; 12 cases Florida, on private terms; 685 bales Havana, at 33c.@55c.; with 178 bales Cuba, and 30 cerroons St. Domingo, (the latter for export,) on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at 22c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 320 bales Cotton, at 7-32d. ₱ lb.; and 7,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 7d. ₱ bushel. For London, 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 30s.; and 750 bbls. Resin, at 2s. For Hamburg, per steamer *Saxonia*, 200 bales Cotton, at ⅝d. ₱ lb.; 3,000 bags Seed, at 12d.; and 100 tons Measurement Goods, at 35s.@45s. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Shoe Pegs, at 2s. 6d.; with 200 bales Cotton, 50 hhds., 50 cases and 200 bales Tobacco, and 800 bbls. Resin, on private terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat:* "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidences must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press.

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 52 has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved.

WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

GALE, COIT & FISHER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
No. 40 Park-row, first floor, New-York.
WILLIAM H. GALE, WILLIAM COIT, GEORGE H. FISHER.

CABLE LUNCH,
NO. 167 WILLIAM-ST.
Fish Chowder—Free Lunch TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from 10 to 12. Mountaineers made at the bar.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

PICTURES AND MARBLES.—A SMALL, choice collection, at private sale, Room No. 12 Appleton's Building, Broadway. May be seen from 10 to 3, each day.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES.—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CLOTHing, a gold hunting watch, double time keeper, twenty-three holes jeweled. Address J. M., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND CYLINDER Printing Press. Address B. G. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

PAINT-MILL WANTED.—A LARGE-SIZED mill, "Burr Stone" preferred. Address C. B., Post-Office.

BUTTERFLIES EXCHANGED WITH COLlectors, by Mr. WHITEMIRE, No. 19 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1842 BOURBON WHISKEY, FOR SALE at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test samples.

EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

"None will serve us while there is a Court to serve, but those who are of a nice and jealous honor."

THE PEOPLE NOT MACHINES.

FREEDOM OF THE REPRESENTATIVE—STATE RIGHTS AGAINST FEDERAL PATRONAGE.

The People of the VIIIth Congressional District in favor of encouraging a Representative to do his duty in Washington independent of Washington dictation, and to vote as his constituents wish and not as others dictate;

The People in favor of making and keeping FREE the only popular branch of the Federal Government;

The People who approve of the Hon. HORACE F. CLARKE'S course in Congress in favor of *honest Suffrage in Kansas and for self-government there*—are invited to meet at the Cooper Institute THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 7½ o'clock.

The following distinguished gentlemen will positively speak:
The Hon. John W. Forney, The Hon. Wm. Curtis Noyes,
The Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, The Hon. James Brooks,
The Hon. Richard Busteed, The Hon. John McKeon,
The Hon. David Dudley Field.

VIIIth CONGRESSIONAL
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Congress:
JAMES FAIRMAN.

XIVth ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Assembly:
GEORGE OPDYKE.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
XIIth, XVIIIth, IXth, XXIst and XXIId WARDS.
FOR CONGRESS,
HORACE F. CLARK.

SEVENTH WARD.—GRAND RALLY OF THE REPUBLICANS.—A Mass Ratification Meeting will be held by the VIIth Ward Republican Association, at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at 7½ o'clock. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Ex-Justice PEARCEY, CHARLES S. SPENCER, GEORGE TERWILLIGER, and other gentlemen, have been invited, and are expected to address the meeting. Let there be a grand rally of the friends of freedom in the old Seventh. A band of music will be in attendance.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—MR. WILLIARD A. FISK having withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Assembly, the Americans of the XVIIIth Ward unanimously adopted the Republican nominee (Mr. GEO. OPDYKE) as their candidate.

G. PAULDING BROWN,
Chairman of the Amer. Assem. Com.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—THE REPUBLICAN Association meet in Hitzelberger's Rooms, No. 206 8th-av., EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rally to the support of honest men and Republican principles.

ADAM C. ELLIS, Chairman.
ANGUS CAMERON, E. D. CHURCH, } Secretaries.

A UNION MEETING OF INDEPENDENT voters of the VIth Congressional District, to confirm the nomination of R. H. McCURDY, and to take measures to secure his election, will be held at the Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at 8 o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD VIGILANT IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION—Met at P. Anthony's, 49th-st. and 11th-av., on Monday, Oct. 25, 1858, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., to devise some means to secure the running of small cars on the 11th-av. to 53d-st., in accordance with the original petition. The Committee appointed to wait on the President of the Hudson River Railroad Company, report as follows: Having added to their numbers Mr. John F. Flacke they called on Alderman John Clancy, who stated if the Hudson River Railroad Company would agree to the restrictions and conditions imposed upon other City Railroad Companies, they should have his vote. The Committee called on Mr. S. Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad Company, who agreed to this as follows:

To Messrs. Jas. P. Travers, Matthew Allen, P. Anthony, Jno. F. Flacke:

GENTLEMEN: This Company earnestly unite with you in the application for the right to run City cars on their Road, and we will, upon the passage of the City Ordinance giving us the right, under regulations similar to other City Railroad Companies, forthwith make arrangements to put the City cars on our road.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President H. R. R. R. Co."

This document was placed in Alderman Clancy's hands, who offered it at the opening of the Board of Aldermen, when it was referred to the Railroad Committee. Messrs. Boole and Reed agreed to meet the other members the next day, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, to deliberate on the matter.

The Committee beg leave to call the attention of the Association to this important meeting, and invite them to be present. It was then

Resolved, That this Meeting can see no just cause why the privilege should not be granted by the Common Council to the Hudson River Railroad Company, to put small cars on their track to 53d-st., for the conveyance of City passengers, and that such permission by the Common Council will, if carried out by the Company, be in accordance with the just demands and wishes of those concerned along the line of the road.

Resolved, That this meeting stand adjourned to Monday evening, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock, at P. Anthony's, 49th-st. and 11th-av., where the citizens of the Twenty-second Ward are invited to be present, for the purpose of considering the propriety and necessity of putting in nomination honest and suitable men to represent said Ward in the City Government.

S. B. WALLER, Chairman.
JAS. P. TRAVERS, Secretary.

The Committee further report: Having attended the meeting with a number of citizens at the City Hall, at the time appointed, they found Alderman Reed, who stated that except Alderman Boole, none of the other members of that Committee were present, and he himself considered it an outrage and shame to humbug the people in this manner. We simply offer the above as a sample of the manner in which our City fathers respect the prayers and wishes of the people.

BROOKLYN BURNS CLUB.—THE ADMIRERS of the immortal Scottish bard, Robert Burns, are requested to meet on THURSDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., at Mr. Hutcheon's confectionary, corner of Court and Warren sts., Brooklyn, for the purpose of organizing and electing officers.

W. MOFFATT, Chairman pro tem.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL
and every other description of fur in
CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.

eing DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurate a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LADIES' FURS AT GENIN'S NEW STORE,
NO. 507 BROADWAY.
The cheapest assortment in the City of
RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK MARTEN,
ROYAL ERMINE,
in mantalets, capes, fischous,
Victorines, muffs and cuffs
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 509 and 513 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—OPERA TICKETS.—TWO STOCKHOLDERS' TICKETS, for balcony seats Nos. 15 and 17, were lost on Monday night, between the Opera House and Clarendon Hotel. The finder will be rewarded, with thanks, by leaving them at the Clarendon, or at the office of the Company, No. 51 Exchange-place.

REWARDS.

$500 REWARD.—WHEREAS, SOME MALIcious person or persons having wantonly set fire to the house occupied by Engine Company No. 49, located on the east side of 4th-av., between 126th and 127th sts., on Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1858, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., the above Company will, on detection and conviction of such person or persons, pay the above reward, on application to the Foreman. By order of the Company. E. W. GARDNER, Foreman.
JOHN KANSEL, Secretary.
HARLEM, Oct. 22, 1858.

$3 REWARD.—THIS SUM WILL BE PAID BY the undersigned to any person who will restore him his dog, which he lost on the 25th inst. My name and number, as below, is on the collar he wears.
P. HINRINH VON GLAHN, No. 65 A. C

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

MR. CHARRUAND'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 54 East 13th-st.—Is now open for the season. Pupils can commence at any time on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, and 3½ P. M. for ladies, Misses and masters. TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 8, evening, for gentlemen. To commence 2d November.

MISS PARKER'S DANCING CLASS IS now open, at No. 900 Broadway, entrance in 20th-st. Classes for Ladies, Misses and Masters on Wednesday, at 3½ o'clock; Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

AMUSEMENTS.

MATINEE AT DODWORTH'S ROOMS.
MLLE. EMMA WELLIS,
The Lady Organist,
Will give her first Alexandre Organ
MATINEE,
On FRIDAY, Oct. 29, 1858.
MLLE. WELLIS will be assisted by
SIG. BERNARDI, Baritone,
E. MOLLENHAUER, Violinist,
H. C. TIMM, Pianist.
Tickets.....Fifty Cents.
Doors open at 1; commences at 2 o'clock.
Tickets and programmes may be had at all the music and bookstores on Broadway, and at the door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PICCOLOMINI—FORMES.
THIS EVENING,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
The balance of seats will be sold this morning, at the three ticket offices. Tickets may likewise be had at the doors.
First joint appearance of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI and CARL FORMES.
Début of Signor TAMARO,
First night of Donizetti's Opera, in two acts,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will appear in her renowned character of Maria.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Every effort, on the part of the Director, to prevent an illegitimate sale of seats for the Piccolomini nights has been made. He is sorry to say that he has only partially succeeded. The speculators, driven away from the precincts of the Academy, have opened ticket offices of their own, the two principal ones of which are the book-stand at the St. Nicholas Hotel and the Union-square Post-office, which they unblushingly advertise in the daily papers. How far the respective proprietors of these places are to be blamed in permitting such transactions, it is not for the Director to decide.
The fact of Mlle. Piccolomini appearing together with Formes in new characters to-morrow evening, will, of course, stimulate speculators to greater exertions. The Director, therefore, announces that the
LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO
will be performed on Friday, Oct. 29, and that
A GRAND EXTRA NIGHT
will be given on Saturday evening, Oct. 30.
Mr. Ullman, therefore, calls upon the public to assist him in putting down this, to every party, equally injurious proceeding, which can only effectually be done by not listening to the assertions of these speculators, that all tickets are sold, but ascertain from the official source whether this is true or not, and in no case submit to the extortions of outside speculators, and rather stay away from some particular opera. Several performances of the most extraordinary character are in preparation, and unless the nuisance is abated, the Director will feel himself reluctantly compelled to resort to the auction system.
On FRIDAY, Oct. 29,
Second night of
LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.
The sale of seats for Friday's opera commences on Thursday.
On Saturday evening, Oct. 30,
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT,
to meet the increased demand for seats. Full particulars on Thursday.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Change of Time—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
The Performances will terminate as nearly to 10½ as possible.
Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats.
CHANGE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRICES.
One Hundred Commodious and Luxurious
ORCHESTRA STALLS
Have been added, affording ample room to each person. These seats may be secured, and will be retained throughout the whole performance.
The Upper Tier of Boxes 25 cents—entrance on Crosby-st.
Private Boxes.....Five Dollars.
Forty-fifth night of the triumphant engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
And Mr. DION BOURCICAULT.
First night of a grand new Drama in Six Tableaux, by the author of "London Assurance," "Jessie Brown," "Pauvrette," "the Life of an Actress," &c.
This WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27, 1858, will be produced
THE NEW HISTORICAL ROMANCE,
In Six Tableaux and Five Acts, entitled
THE POPE OF ROME,
Written by Dion Bourcicault, Esq., and produced under Stage Direction.
Entirely new scenery of unapproachable magnificence. New costumes.
Mr. GEORGE JORDON,
Mr. CHARLES FISHER, (his first appearance here,)
Mr. H. A. DAVENPORT,
Mr. MADDOCKS,
Mr. WHITING,
Mr. GROSVENER, and
Mrs. COLEMAN POPE,
Will sustain the principal characters.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST THREE NIGHTS (in consequence of the production of a new five-act comedy) of Mr. Brougham's great allegorical extravaganza,
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS.
To-night—MARRIAGE A LOTTERY, DYING FOR LOVE, and NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.
Thursday—MARRIAGE A LOTTERY, DYING FOR LOVE and NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.
Friday—MARRIAGE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Mlle. Piccolomini—La Figlia del Reggimento

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Pope of Rome.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin—A Day in Paris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Marriage a Lottery—Dying for Love—Neptune's Defeat.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Lady of Lyons—The Lost Son—Tic Doulloureux—Miller's Maid.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—The O'Connors—Female Highwayman—Prize Fighters.

BOWERY THEATRE—New-York and Brooklyn—Rose of Sharon—Tom Cringle.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art—The Infant Esau.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 9 o'clock.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the Cunard steamship *Persia*, we receive four days' later advices from Europe. Politically, the news is not important; and, in the absence of more interesting topics, the Paris and London journals are discussing the interminable Central American question. Both are unfavorable to the predominant position taken by the United States in Nicaragua. In the dispute between France and Portugal, relative to the capture of the *Charles and Georges*, at Mozambique, the mediation of a friendly Power has been conditionally accepted. The result will, probably, be that France will withdraw her war steamers from the Tagus, and Portugal will then give indemnity for the seizure. Among the general intelligence received by this arrival, is an account of the famous Cesarewitch Handicap, at Newmarket, in which the American horse *Prioress*, the favorite, was beaten by *Rocket* by a head. Later news is also received from India and China. As the cool season approaches, the rebels continue to be more effectually beaten in all directions, and it is fully expected that in a short time there will exist no living embers of the late mutiny. Mr. Reed was at Shanghae, awaiting the arrival of the Chinese Commissioners to settle the tariffs and other details and appendages of the treaty with the United States.

The Galway steamship *Pacific*, a summary of the news by which was telegraphed from St. John's, N. F., and published in the Times of Friday, arrived at this port late last night.

We have intelligence from Rio to the 16th inst. The Chambers were dissolved on the 13th inst., the Emperor dismissing them in person. The expedition to Paranagua, for the observation of the solar eclipse of Sept. 7, had returned after a successful result. The coffee market is reported as quiet, owing to the downward tendencies.

Dates from the River Plate are at hand a few days later, but without intelligence of moment. The movement of legislation at Parana is still in the direction of improvement. The Paraguayan Consuls at Parana and Rosario were daily looked for.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, who has undertaken a careful exploration of the Pike's Peak gold mines, in Kansas, writes that the stories of the discoveries of large lumps of gold and of great yields, are wholly unfounded, and that all the gold that is to be found in that region is "wash-gold," from which careful men may possibly realize $2 50 to $3 per day.

The report of the second battle with the Navajo Indians in New-Mexico has been confirmed. All relations with them have been suspended by their Agent, who apprehends a lengthened difficulty with them.

Rumors of changes in the Cabinet are current in Washington. It said that Ex-Gvernor Floyd will resign the War Department for a foreign mission, but to what country he is to be accredited is not stated. Attorney-General Black is the person spoken of as his successor in the Secretaryship, while Judge Holt, the present Commissioner of Patents, is to succeed Mr. Black. Diplomatic matters also possess considerable interest now. Mr. Dallas, our Minister to England, has written to the President, intimating his intention to return home in the Spring. The Mission to Spain again goes a-begging. Colonel Preston, it is understood, now declines it, having previously signified his acceptance.

Curtiss & Co., Bankers, of Peoria, Ill., failed yesterday. Great excitement existed among the citizens there in consequence of the failure, and the banking-house and private residences of the firm were threatened. The military were notified to be in readiness.

Mr. Peabody has added $200,000 to his former donation to the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, making the whole endowment half a million of dollars.

A singular suit for the recovery of the amount of a life insurance policy, is in progress at Detroit. The suit of the widow for the recovery is resisted on the ground that the policy-holder, Mr. S. M. Holden, of Ann Arbor, was murdered in order to obtain the money. The Company involved is the Mutual, of this City; the amount $9,000.

The remains of Ira Stout, the Rochester murderer, have been given up to his relatives for interment. A story is current, in Rochester, to the effect that efforts were made, after the execution, to resuscitate the corpse.

For the week ending on Saturday last there were two hundred and sixty-five deaths from yellow fever in New-Orleans.

The City was all a-blaze with ratification meetings last night. A collision was expected in the Third Congressional District, where Walbridge and Sickles had appointed meetings at the same place and at the same hour. Walbridge hauled off his forces, however, a short distance, but paraded their strength directly through the body of Sickles' meeting, on breaking up. The statements of Mr. Sickles and of Ex-Mayor Wood chanced to touch upon the same topics, and exactly disagreed.

The Independent Democracy of the Fourth Congressional District, to the number of about 2,000, met in Buchanan-square last evening, to ratify the nomination of Alderman Thos. Stevens, the People's candidate. The nominating Convention presented a report condemning the action of the clique that nominated Thos. J. Barr, and justifying their course in presenting a new candidate. Speeches were made by Alderman Stevens, Joseph Matthews, Capt. Halstead, and others, indorsing the nomination.

There was a large Republican meeting in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, last evening, at which the Republican State ticket and the nomination of Mr. Humphrey for Congress, were ratified. Speeches were made by the Hon. Rolin Sanford, Senator Diven, James Humphrey, Esq., and others.

In the Fifth Congressional District, Mr. Chas. M. Briggs last night declined the Republican nomination, and Mr. Philip Hamilton was chosen in his place.

At Dr. Chapin's Church last night a very crowded meeting was held to take the initiatory steps for the establishment of a Library for working women. Eloquent speeches were made by Mayor Tiemann, the Rev. H. W. Beecher, and the Hon. James T. Brady.

The investigation in the case of Robert L. Willis, charged with the mysterious murder supposed to have been committed in the gambling-house No. 561 Broadway, early in the morning of Sept. 20, was resumed at the Tombs yesterday. Dr. Chilton testified that some of the stains found on the walls of the house and on the fence in the back yard were blood. Catherine Mulhearn, the servant girl upon whose statements the charge is founded, underwent a severe cross-examination. The counsel for the defendant was not done questioning her when the case was adjourned to Thursday. It was stated by the Assistant District-Attorney that the colored man employed as a servant in Mr. Willis' house, and other witnesses, were yet to be examined. Judge Connolly says that some startling disclosures with regard to the case have been made to him, but he does not deem it advisable at present to reveal them.

The City Officials indicted by the late Grand Jury appeared before Recorder Barnard, at his office, yesterday, attended by their counsel, and gave bail in $2,500 each, on each indictment found against them. Charles Devlin, late Street Commissioner, then responded to five indictments; Charles Turner to four, John Fitzpatrick to two, James Furey to two, James B. Smith to two, and Messrs. McCrave, Dayer and Vidal to one each. The charges were misdemeanor, conspiracy, and obtaining goods under false pretences.

Another attempt to murder was made on the Hempstead Plank-road, near Brushville, Long Island, Monday night last, when two men, named David and Thomas McAllister, were fired upon by two ruffians, who fled, but fortunately one was subsequently captured. The charge of one gun containing buckshot lodged in the left side of David McAllister, inflicting a serious wound. Thomas McAllister escaped uninjured.

The second day of the National Horse Show of the Union Association on the Eclipse Course, Long Island, yesterday, brought forth many of the strong points of the exhibition. There were some 250 horses in the grand cavalcade.

The General Markets, yesterday, were moderately active for Cotton, at uniform prices. Flour was heavy and rather easier. Wheat and Corn were in lively demand, the latter at improved rates. Sugars were brisk and buoyant. Pork was freely dealt in at advanced figures. Spirits Turpentine was more sought after, and was dearer. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

John Van Buren's Speech.

John Van Buren made a good speech at Tammany Hall on Monday night. He seldom makes a poor one. He is always witty and sometimes sensible. He has a capital faculty of making points that tell, not only with his immediate audience, but with everybody who reads his speeches. He is an intrepid orator, never alarmed by an obstacle, either of fact or of logic, and quite as ready to expose himself as the party he is assailing, for the sake of making a good hit. Nothing could be neater than his reference to Andre's adventure at Tarrytown, and his remark that if the Democrats of Westchester would "seize and search John B. Haskin they would probably find a pass from Seward in the heel of his boot." Perhaps the license of the platform would excuse the false assumption that Andre was guilty of treason; but it must have required all John's hardihood for him to provoke reminiscences of his own political career, by the intimation that Mr. Haskin had forfeited all claim to confidence and respect by treachery to the Democratic Party. Mr. Van Buren has had some experience in this very matter. He once had the independence and the manliness (it was a long time ago) to discard the dictation of party when it conflicted with his own convictions of right; and although he may long since have repented his excessive confidence in his own integrity and strength, and resolved never to make a similar experiment again, he ought to have more sympathy for his earlier and better self than to echo against another the reproaches once so lavishly heaped upon him. This, however, we have little doubt was merely a rhetorical trick. He could not resist the temptation to make the joke; and we are very glad he did not, for it will make a great many worthy people laugh, without in the least damaging Mr. Haskin. Indeed we have not the slightest doubt that Haskin's pluck and manly courage are quite as much admired by Mr. Van Buren as by anybody else—and no man would take the stump for him quicker than John, if he felt free to act upon the impulses and convictions of his own nature.

But there is another point on which Mr. Van Buren carries the joke quite too far. It is all very well to say sharp things about Mr. Haskin and pleasant things about Mr. Weed, for there is nothing in the position of either of these gentlemen to prevent their enjoying them. But he has no right to vex the declining days of our venerable President with adulation which sounds so much like satire. We don't object to his giving Mr. Buchanan full credit for having closed the Mormon War, and put an end to the Right of Search,—for we quite agree with him in thinking that upon both these points Mr. Buchanan's Administration has earned a fair title to public approbation. Both were delicate and difficult matters to deal with, and both have been skillfully treated and, on the whole, very fairly settled. But in regard to Kansas, Mr. Buchanan has bungled from beginning to end; and in spite of his laudations nobody knows this better than John Van Buren. No man ever had a straighter or a plainer path before him than Mr. Buchanan upon this very question when he first came into office. The whole subject was certainly involved in snarls and confusion; but nothing was needed to end it all but a frank, honest, straightforward adherence to the principle of Popular Sovereignty which Mr. Buchanan had fully espoused, and which was in fact the corner-stone and essential strength of the movement which made him President. That principle required that the people of Kansas should be left perfectly free to form and adopt their own Constitution whenever they should propose to form a State Government. All that Mr. Buchanan had to do was to adopt and act upon this principle, steadily and firmly, in its plain and obvious signification,—to take it just as it was understood by nine-tenths of the Democratic Party throughout the Union. This at the outset he seems himself to have fully understood,—for his appointment of Governor Walker and the instructions which he gave him, clearly showed his intention to pursue this course. We have no doubt that, up to the time of the adoption of the ultra Anti-Walker Lecompton resolutions in Mississippi, Mr. Buchanan was perfectly honest and resolute in the purpose to stand by Governor Walker in the position he had taken in conformity with his instructions. But from that time his resolution wavered. He became impressed with the apprehension that he should lose the support of the Southern Democracy; and this unworthy fear seemed utterly to paralyze his firmness and destroy the balance of his judgment. He could see nothing but this ridiculous phantom. He forgot the Democracy of the North, the people of Kansas, the principle of Popular Sovereignty, his pledges to Governor Walker, his own consistency and every consideration of the public good; and from that time to this every step he has taken has been downward, and has weakened him with the Democratic Party.

We will do both Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Dix the justice to believe that they know perfectly well that this is so. They both knew that Mr. Buchanan has lost ground *with his own party* more rapidly than did ever any one of his predecessors, with the possible exception of Mr. Tyler. They both know that if the party were to be polled to-morrow as between him and Mr. Douglas, the latter would have ten votes to Mr. Buchanan's one in every Northern State. Indeed we have not the slightest doubt that both those gentlemen at this moment have fully decided in their own minds to give Mr. Douglas their support; and if they have not made their intention public, we presume it is simply because they see no necessity as yet for saying anything whatever upon the subject. But both were judiciously silent in reference to the Douglas movement which has hitherto given the adherents of the Administration so much concern. The fact is, the Administration itself is rapidly deserting its own position and giving in its adhesion to the Illinois Senator. We have little doubt that Mr. Buchanan himself will be a Douglas man before many days.

Nicaraguan Affairs in Europe.

It would seem as though the excitement in regard to the Nicaragua transit had been transferred from the American to the European continent. London and Paris journals, lacking a more interesting question to discuss, are just now occupied with the Central American imbroglio, including the famous Belly contract and the special mission of Sir William Gore Ouseley. The Paris *Presse*, in particular, pursues the subject with great energy. It is violent in its defence of M. Belly, and virulent in its denunciations of the policy of the United States, calls for the interference of France and England to check our fillibustering tendencies and protect European interests in the Central American Republics. The indignant remonstrances of the *Presse* are doubtless sincere, and its proprietor, who is the partner of M. Belly in the Nicaraguan canal grants, is probably most anxious to remove American competition from the field of speculation which he hopes to monopolize. We take it, therefore, for granted that the articles in the *Presse* will have little weight with the Government of either France or England, and the ludicrous manner in which the Government and people of the United States are misrepresented may be safely passed over without a word of comment.

At the moment that the *Presse* is thus launching into the mysteries of the Central American imbroglio, the London journals are also discussing them, though from another point of view. They have at length discovered, through the medium of the New-York Times, the nature of Sir William Gore Ouseley's mission to this country, and that during the past Winter he was not an idle resident of the Federal Capital. We published some time ago the draft of a treaty which the special British Minister to Central America, in conjunction with the Nicaraguan representative, had drawn up, and we announced that Sir William would shortly leave to obtain the ratification of the same. We did not, nor do we now, believe that this treaty was drawn up with any hostile or unfriendly feelings towards the United States. But there was one article among its provisions to which we conceived it to be the duty of our Government to object. That clause gave to Great Britain the power to protect the Isthmus by force of arms; and in this provision, it seems to us, the whole point at issue between Europe and America in regard to the inter-oceanic routes is embodied. France, by the Belly contract, England by the Ouseley Convention, and the United States by the Cass-Yrissari treaty, all claim predominance on the Isthmus, but it is very clear that all cannot obtain it. France and England have no earthly interest in this route, except in its neutrality and in a desire to secure equal rights and privileges to all commercial nations. With us the case is very different. This Isthmus is the highway of travel between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions. It may be a vital necessity to us, in the event of war, that the route should be under our control. Our citizens now have rights in Nicaragua which the citizens of no other nation can pretend to have; and our Government, under these circumstances, can never permit either France or England, or any other power in the world, to exercise a protectorate which would be an infringement on our rights now, and a bar to our expansion hereafter. We crippled ourselves with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and it is not likely that the experience will be profitless. The sneers of Paris journals against the "Monroe Doctrine" are, in this case, entirely thrown away. We are not contending here for the Monroe Doctrine, but for a national advantage which we cannot afford to lose, and which must, at all hazards, be secured.

The attention given to Nicaraguan affairs in Europe should warn our Government against further delay in this important matter. If five millions can be expended in making war upon Paraguay for refusing to ratify a treaty, surely some notice ought to be taken of our neglected interests in Nicaragua and New-Granada. The moral of all this is that President Martinez should be compelled to ratify the Cass-Yrissari treaty without any further prevarication or delay.

A Pleasant Spectacle.—A goodly number of the ex-officials of our City have been *indicted* by the Grand Jury. Their names will be found in the criminal record of this morning's Times. This is an edifying spectacle—one calculated to stimulate our municipal pride and make us deeply proud of our institutions. There is a pleasant intermingling of scoundrels and office-holders,—a delightful confusion of criminals and guardians of the public welfare in our City arrangements. It is not easy to tell "which is the Justice and which the thief." When our officials are thus swept off by the wholesale and brought under the operation of criminal law, we may well consider government little more than a solemn farce.

One would suppose that such an indictment as this would create a sensation in the public mind. But it does not. Nobody seems surprised by it. Nobody thinks it deserving more than a passing remark. It does not excite a hundredth part of the sensation created by the Morrissey fight. Nobody has any serious doubts of the guilt of these men, nor does anybody anticipate their conviction and punishment. It is something, undoubtedly, to have got them indicted, but they have stolen money enough to fee lawyers with for a year or two, and long before they are half-way through their demurrers, and special pleas, and bills of exceptions, everybody will have forgotten their offences, and ceased to care whether they are punished for them or not. Still it is one step in advance to have had them indicted, and the Grand Jury deserves the thanks of the public for the attention they have given the subject, and the fearless manner in which they have performed a public duty. The responsibility now rests with the criminal courts. How they will meet it remains to be seen. The public odium which the fact of an indictment of necessity involves, will do something, perhaps, towards checking the corruption of our City officials. But swindlers are not, as a general thing, particularly susceptible to impressions of this sort, and punishment, as well as indictment, is needed to make any impression adequate to the emergency.

Once More.—We have repeatedly endeavored to call attention to the fact that the question, whether we shall have a Convention to revise the State Constitution, is to be decided one way or the other next Tuesday. It is no part of our present intention to influence the vote of our readers by argument. But we ask them to take the subject into consideration, and then to act thereon as their best judgment shall dictate. Better not vote on it at all than to vote blindly. Yet every intelligent citizen, be he lawyer or layman, may, if he will take the trouble, form an enlightened opinion and cast a sensible ballot. Let him read the present Constitution carefully. It will do no harm for him to peruse that of 1822 also. This is a progressive age, and experience is a good guide. But every step is not necessarily an advance, or every change an improvement. Nevertheless improvement and progress are quite possible in the light of experience and in accordance with the spirit of the age. If we are to have a Convention, let it spring from the deliberate thought, and not from the caprice or carelessness, of the people.

Prospects of Increased Cotton Cultivation in India.

The blue-book of the Select Committee of the House of Commons for considering the questions of European settlement in India has been published, but the inquiry not having been completed, the report contains no expression of opinion upon the subject. The evidence, however, of which an enormous amount has been taken, shows conclusively that the climate is opposed to European settlement, even if there were not already a dense population; out-door labor is impracticable to Europeans, and native labor is abundant and cheap. It is considered by some that India affords a wide field for the employment of European capital in agricultural and mining operations; but the more general opinion seems to be, that it would be more profitable for European settlers to employ their capital in commercial enterprises, as, for instance, buying cotton of the native cultivators, and cleaning and pressing it for exportation. Mr. J. Landon, a cotton merchant in Guzerat, says: "I think that mercantile men are most required in India. I know of no other class of settlers who could find profitable employment there. They could be best employed in the districts in which produce is grown for exportation, in purchasing the produce from the cultivators." The witness has a large establishment for cleaning cotton, which he does by the American saw-gins, worked by steam; he says: "I have been using the American saw-gins ever since I have been there, but I am the only person in Guzerat who has used it; and my cotton has always, without any extra care, commanded a higher price, both in the Bombay and the English markets, than the native-cleaned cotton." It appears, however, that there is a native establishment of the same kind, superintended by an Englishman formerly in Mr. Landon's employment, and that many native dealers have their cotton cleaned by the machines of one or the other. His machinery, with the aid of thirty hands, does the work of about 3,000 natives; about 25,000 lbs. of cleaned cotton is turned out per day when in full work. It is packed with presses similar to those in use on our Southern plantations, and shipped coastwise to Bombay, to be there repacked for shipment to Liverpool.

Mr. Landon considers that Indian cotton can never enter into successful competition with American so long as the quality continues so inferior, however much its production may be stimulated; but he says that it has been raised in value considerably by the greater care taken with it during the last ten years. So much has appeared lately in papers printed by the House of Commons with reference to the ability of India to compete with the United States in supplying Great Britain with cotton, that it is interesting to refer on this point to the evidence of Major Wingate. In a report submitted to the Bombay Government in 1852, he estimated the waste lands of Khandeish at 5,000,000 acres, consisting for the most part of soils suitable for the production of cotton, oil, seeds, and other exportable products; and this statement appears to be the basis upon which a member of the Committee grounded his opinion that Khandeish is capable of producing more cotton than is grown in the United States. If the whole of the waste lands of that province are capable of producing cotton, which is not likely, and cotton were grown on it once in three years, which is the ordinary rotation, we should have 1,666,666 acres of cotton annually; and estimating the crop at 100 lbs. of cleaned cotton per acre, which is Mr. Chapman's estimate for the cotton lands of Guzerat and Khandeish, and is also the estimate for India generally given in *Statistical Papers relating to India*, published by the East India Company in 1853, we have a total annual produce, for these waste lands, of 166,666,600 lbs., or about one-eighth of the cotton crop of the United States. Major Wingate says: "I think it is quite a mistake to suppose that India could, under any circumstances, supply an amount of cotton sufficient to render England independent of America. I am disposed to think, however, that a large increase of production is devisable from Khandeish, and also from other parts of India, by means of irrigation, if the price of the staple should rise sufficiently to make irrigation available; at present my belief is, that the low price of cotton prevents irrigation being resorted to.

With regard to the increased cultivation of New-Orleans cotton in India, Major Wingate gave the Committee a return showing that in 1856-57 there were 112,667 acres planted with it in the southern Mahratta country, (the collectorates of Dharwar and Belgaum,) though the first plantation was made only in 1845, when 2,000 acres were planted. The American saw-gin is coming rapidly into operation in those districts, in consequence of the impossibility of extending the culture of cotton without improvements in the mode of cleaning it. The prices of cotton rose so high shortly after its introduction as it to make it a highly profitable cultivation, if they could only obtain the means of cleaning it; the saw-gin gave them the means, and they adopted it. Mr. Landon, though he does not anticipate that India will ever compete successfully with America in the production of cotton, is of opinion that the supply will be greatly increased when the railways now in course of construction are completed. "I believe," he says, "that when railways penetrate into the interior in any direction, it will be the means of introducing a much greater quantity of European manufactures, and of bringing to the seaboard a vast amount of exportable produce, which is now utterly unavailable. If cotton has not been more extensively cultivated, it has arisen from the circumstance that other crops have been found more profitable; but, at the same time, owing to the want of the means of cheap and speedy transportation from the place of growth to the place of exportation. When railroads penetrate these districts, there will probably be a great increase, as the cost of transport will be so much reduced as to enable supplies to be contributed by districts which are now beyond reach of the market." Another witness, Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, says that, in the country between Delhi and Agra, spoken of by Sir J. Lawrence as producing 400 lbs. of clean cotton, has very much fallen off, in consequence of the opening of the trade and the competition of American cotton in the markets of Asia.

The Hon. Jefferson Davis.—What the South needs is a political quarantine. Her soundest men cannot visit the North with impunity. Even Jefferson Davis returns from his Summer rambles in Maine very badly infected. Ever since he made that Fourth of July speech on shipboard, his fire-eating associates have been concerned about him, and their alarm increased with his every public appearance in the Free States. The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian* expresses no little dissatisfaction with Mr. D's recent address before the Young Men's Democratic Club in this City. Its tone, that paper observes, is essentially "unionistic." Evidently that was not expected of General Davis, and it fears that, "whether on the sea, in Fanueil Hall or in the Palace Gardens of New-York, the generous efforts of the *former Southern fire-eater* will avail but little to stay the onward progress of fanaticism against his section."

Evidently, it will not do for "Southern fire-eaters," particularly if of a "generous" turn, to visit the North. They are sure to go back tainted with "unionistic" sentiments. Who shall be safe where Jefferson Davis fell? The South must keep its men at home; or, at least, establish a thorough system of quarantine, to save their resident population from the spread of infection. Would it not be well to keep Jefferson Davis in Charleston, at least long enough to fumigate his garments?

Our City Post-Office.—A telegram from Washington states that the choice of a Post-Office site for this City, has nearly "settled down between the buildings of Appleton & Co. and those of Messrs. Bowen & McNamee." It is not impossible, but it is very unlikely, that this should be. Neither locality is at all suited to the purpose, and we can scarcely believe that either the President or the Postmaster-General will select either of them. The only object of removing the Post-Office from its present location is to find one which will be more convenient for the great mass of the people who have occasion to use it. Neither of the points indicated would attain this object. Both are remote from the centre of business, and not at all accessible to the mass of the City population. They would accommodate Broadway, and that is all.

If the Post-Office is to be removed, it should be located *upon the Park*. Every consideration of public convenience designates the Park as the suitable location for the Post-Office. And until our City Government shows a willingness to afford the requisite facilities for placing it there, the federal authorities should refuse to make any change in the location.

The Home Squadron.—It is stated that in compliance with the urgent representations of Secretary Cass, a number of the national ships will be recalled from distant foreign service to strengthen the Home Squadron with special reference to our Mexican relations. This is a sensible measure. Our Government cannot devote too much attention to Mexico and Central America. Those countries are more important to us than all our other foreign interests combined. They lie at our door. Our citizens cannot be prevented from occupying them. They require to be made available to the commerce and business of the world. European powers having a common commercial interest with ourselves, are calling upon the United States to exercise that guardianship which some power must necessarily assume, and which our position assigns to us. It is well, therefore, to hold ourselves in readiness. Passing events show that Mexico has well nigh reached that point at which nationality ceases, even in name. A crisis must arrive ere long, may come at any time, in which the interference of this country will be a necessity too manifest to be disputed.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Donizetti's popular and pleasing Opera, "The Child of the Regiment," will be given to-night for the first time this season. Piccolomini, Formes and Tamaro (tenor, his first appearance) are in the cast.

Niblo's Saloon.—An agreeable Concert was given here last evening, by Miss Katz Dean, a *débutante* fresh from the academy of Signor Bagioli. Miss Dean possesses a very pure and fresh soprano voice and has acquired a solid Italian method which needs nothing but practice to blossom into true vocalism. Her efforts last evening were not confined to Italian music, but ranged into the ample field of English ballad. The two extremes were, on the whole, well conquered. In the Cavatina from "Betly," Miss Dean was perhaps heard to the best advantage. It was a test of her actual acquirements, and although marred by nervousness, was excellent. With practice before an audience, and art enthusiasm, nothing will be wanted to establish Miss Dean's reputation as one of our best concert singers.

Mr. Shreiber played two solos on the cornet with admirable feeling and skill. The delicious quality of Mr. Shreiber's tone renders the instrument one of the most enjoyable for drawing-room purposes. Mr. Mollenhauer was the violinist, and Mr. W. H. Cooke the supplemental vocalist. It is a shame that the latter gentleman is not heard more frequently. He possesses one of the finest tenor voices that can be heard in the City, and might quickly take a leading rank in music if he were so disposed.

The Indictment of City Officials—Nineteen Indictments Found.

Yesterday, the parties indicted by the late Grand Jury for defalcations committed in their official capacity, having been arrested by Capt. Dowling, of the Sixth Ward, on bench-warrants issued by Recorder Barnard, appeared at the Recorder's office with their counsel, Mr. John Graham. They waived an examination and proceeded to give bail. Against Chas. Devlin, Fernando Wood's Street Commissioner, there are five indictments for conspiracy and obtaining goods under false pretences; against Chas. Turner, Deputy Street Commissioner under Taylor and Devlin, there are four indictments for conspiracy and misdemeanor; against James Furey, Street Commissioner before Taylor there are two indictments for conspiracy and misdemeanor; against Enoch Dean, President of the Bowery Bank, where the contractors' funds are kept, there is one indictment for conspiracy; against John Fitzpatrick, ex-contractor, there are two indictments for obtaining goods under false pretences—one in connection with Devlin alone, and the other with Devlin and James B. Smith; against James B. Smith there are two indictments for conspiracy and obtaining goods under false pretences against P. H. Dayer, surveyor, and F. P. Vidal, surveyor, there is one indictment each for conspiracy, and against John McClave, Ex-Councilman and contractor under Furey, there is also an indictment for conspiracy. The Recorder held all these parties to bail in the sum of $2,500 on each indictment. Mr. John J. Kelly, of No. 221 Thirty-fourth-street, became surety for Furey; Mr. Patrick K. Boylan, of No. 137 East Twenty-sixth-street, and Mr. Joseph Lynch, of No. 150 East Thirty-seventh-street, for Fitzpatrick; Mr. Cornelius Broderick, of No. 198 East Fifteenth-street, for Devlin, in all five indictments; Mr. John B. Morrell, of the Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, and Mr. James Humes, of Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington-avenues, for Turner, in two indictments each; Mr. Terrence Farley, of East Fifty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Lexington-avenues, for Dean; Mr. Hugh McCabe, of No. 61 West Forty-sixth-street, for Vidal. James B. Smith, being sick, did not make his appearance yesterday, and both Dayer and McClave were absent.

City Items.

The Missing Mr. Sullivan.—Robert Sullivan, Esq., of Brooklyn, writes us concerning the rumor which was published yesterday on the authority of Officer McDermott, of the Detective Police, connecting his brother's name with the victim of the alleged murder in a Broadway gambling-house. He says that his brother left his residence (corner of Lafayette and Cumberland avenues) on the 29th of September—ten days subsequent to the alleged murder—for the purpose of collecting a small sum that he had loaned, and has only been heard of once since. A letter had been received from St. Louis signed "Frank Deveze," stating that the writer rode with a man answering to the description of the missing Sullivan from New-York to Albany on the night of the 30th of September,—but there he lost sight of him. Robert Sullivan says to the Police Superintendent he minutely described the missing man, and detailed all the circumstances of his disappearance; that he named the party of whom his brother was to collect the debt, and who, he has reason to belive, makes an untrue statement as to the case, and urged that he be arrested; that he has labored assiduously to obtain some assistance from the Police, but in vain. He denies that his brother was a gambler or dissipated, and he offers the conclusive testimony of parties in Wall-street with whom the missing man was for several years connected as to his irreproachable character. A further investigation of the whole matter convinces us that there was not the slightest evidence that should connect Mr. Sullivan with violence that is supposed to have been perpetrated at No. 561 Broadway.

Steam on the Canal.—The canal-boat *Niagara*, fitted up with one of Cathcart's propellers, started yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., on a trip to Buffalo. She carries 120 tons of pig iron and 12 tons of steel, which, with machinery, make an aggregate of 132 tons. This propeller, which has been in successful operation for over a year on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, is attached to the main shaft by a ball and socket, or universal joint, and passes through the rudder, moving with it in any desired direction. This arrangement, it is claimed, gives instant control of the boat to the helmsman, as the propeller acts always in a direct line with the rudder or shaft. The *Niagara* made between five and six miles an hour going up the North River against a head tide. The engine is a double direct acting stationary one, of 50 horse power, and worked very well. They expect to be able to make from four to five miles an hour on the canal. As she passed along the river, she was greeted by the whistles and bells of the passing steamers.

Fight Between Target Companies.—Two rival target companies had an exciting rencontre on Monday afternoon at Leslie's River House, Harlem. The members of the companies, after musket-shooting, adjourned to the hotel to take a drink all round. The bad liquor they swallowed (they had drank considerable previously) began to make its legitimate manifestations in loud and blustering talk. Fists were freely used, and the empty bottles, glasses and decanters flew about in lively style. Pretty soon they began to discharge their muskets at one another. Several shots were fired, but fortunately no one was injured. The Twelfth Ward Police received information of the fight, and hurried to the scene of battle. A requisition was at once made on the Nineteenth Ward Police for a posse of men; it was immediately complied with. Peter Smith and John Neville, the ringleaders in the disturbance, were the only parties arrested. The proprietor of the house suffered a loss of some fifty dollars in damaged furniture and broken bar-fixtures.

University Law Course.—Peter Y. Cutler, Esq., last evening delivered the introduction to his course of lectures in the Law Department of the University of New-York, at the small chapel of the University. The audience was composed of many friends of this new enterprise, as well as of the students who have entered for the same. Mr. Cutler's subject was the "Law of Real Property." He traced the history of laws upon this subject from the middle ages down to the present time.

The Senate Sanitary Committee.—The members of the Committee of the State Senate, which is conducting the "sanitary investigation," reassembled on Tuesday in the City Hall Library. Evidence and opinions were given by Dr. Bibbins, Professor Pond, Professor J. M. Smith, and Dr. Alexander H. Stevens. Their evidence was quite similar to that which had been given by witnesses on previous days.

A Visitor.—The Mayor of Montreal has been recently on a visit to this City. Accompanied by the Mayor of New-York and Governor B. F. Pierce, he has examined all the Institutions under the management of the Board of Governors.

Onward.—The Rev. John Pierpont delivered his spiritualistic poem entitled "Onward" at Dodsworth's Academy last evening. The entertainment was varied with songs by Miss Higgins.

The Valorous.—The British steam-frigate *Valorous* will probably leave this port to-day, about noon, for San Juan del Norte, with Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, the British Minister to Central America, on board.

A Lady's Paper.—Mrs. E. Oakes Smith read evening read an Essay before the Young Men's Christian Union, at Clinton Hall, on "Our Humanity."

The manifest of the ill-fated steamer *Austria* has reached us. It is too lenghty for publication.

Brazil and the River Plate.

Our dates from Brazil are to September 16.

The political news is of less than the usual interest.

On the 13th, the General Legislative Assembly was dissolved by the Emperor in person. In the customary speech his Majesty congratulated the deputies on the universal peace and prosperity of the empire in its several provinces, on the pacific condition of its foreign relations, and on the measures in which he had been supported by the Chambers for the development of the material resources of the country.

The *Correio Mercantil* records that the American bark *Dawn*, from Richmond, had, on the 4th and 5th inst., discharged 2,800 barrels of flour in the singularly brief space of 12¼ hours.

On the 13th, the Commission sent to Paranagua by the Government to observe the eclipse of the sun on the 7th September returned to Rio upon the steamer *Pedro II.* They were highly gratified with their reception at Paranagua, where they were treated with great hospitality and extremely *fêted*.

The shipments of Coffee from Rio for the month up to the 15th, amounted to 105,839 bags.

On the 15th the sales were only 3,000 bags, at a decline.

Flour was in good demand. The cargo of the American bark *Evangeline* had been disposed of at $17@$18, at six months.

Exchange on London was 26⅝@26¾d. Freights for the northern United States, 40c.

From Montevideo we have files to Sept. 5, and from Parana to Sept. 1. Those from Buenos Ayres are later than before.

The Oriental province of Tacuarembo has at last become composed, and order restored, after years of commotion. The affair with Mr. Tomkinson, the English merchant, at Montevideo, whose letters had been seized by a government official, had been arranged.

A proposition has been submitted to the Argentine Government for the colonization of the southern banks of the river Bermejo.

An application to the Pope was contemplated for the reduction of the number of feast days.

The contract with the Baron de Maua for the establishment of a bank of discount, issue and deposit, has been ratified by the Congress.

Our dates from Asuncion, Paraguay, are to August 31.

The Consuls appointed for Parana and Rosario had departed to their posts.

Departure of the British Steam-Frigate Valorous.—The British steam-frigate *Valorous*, Capt. Aldham, is announced to leave this port to-day about noon, with the British Minister to Central America on board. She goes direct to San Juan del Norte in Nicaragua. Sir William Gore Ouseley will be received on board at 10 o'clock A. M.—not with a salute, however, as, not being accredited to this Government that honor, by the rules of the service, is reserved for him upon his leaving the ship in Central American waters. He will then be saluted with fifteen guns. The officers of the *Valorous*, during her sojourn in port, by their gentlemanly bearing, have secured the respect of all who have come in contact with them.

Use of Camels for Army Service.—Within the last three years, the Government has imported seventy-five camels for service on the Plains. The Washington *Star* says:

"The Secretary of War is thoroughly satisfied of the great usefulness of these animals, and their superiority for army service in the wilds of the Interior over both the horse and mule. This opinion is confirmed, too, by the experiments already made, especially those by Lieut. Beale, who has used them in crossing the plains of New-Mexico, and in traveling over the mountains, and found them entirely capable of enduring the climate, and of being employed to great advantage. Notwithstanding these facts, however, a number of the army officers speak in disparaging terms of the experiment and manifest little prejudice toward the animals. Be this as it may, from the experiments already made there is no reason to believe that their prejudices are founded on any reasons as to entitle them to any serious consideration; and it is generally believed by those best acquainted with the matter, that the increase of the number of camels in the service will, ultimately prove to be a measure of great economy and utility."

The Washington *Star* has a statement that nearly a million of dollars will be required to pay volunteers alone engaged in service against the Florida Indians during the late troubles previous to their removal, and for losses by depredations. The Indian will have subjected the Government to a bill of something near one hundred thousand dollars.

A new steam canal boat, the *Samuel B. Ruggles*, has been placed on the Erie Canal. With five thousand bushels of corn on board, she drew four feet ten inches of water.

A Library for Working Women.

A meeting, having for its object the establishment of a library and reading-room for the working girls and women of this City, was called, by advertisement and circular, at Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, last night, where it duly took place. Nearly an hour before the commencement, the spacious edifice was so crowded that the aisles could afford no more standing room, and some four or five hundred people were compelled to retire without getting within several rods of the doors. The audience was just what could be desired, more than half women of the best social position. Among the male portion of the audience we noticed many of our prominent merchants and tradesmen. Mayor TIEMANN presided in the Chair. He opened the meeting with a few brief remarks. It was with no ordinary sensations, he said, that he appeared before such an audience—so large, so important—assembled to take into consideration the improvement of that class of the people who had been neglected from all time, the sisters, the *working-women*. He was gratified to see that their cause was so well appreciated. He recalled a story of a boy who was run away with by a horse he was riding, and a lady ran out of a store and stopped the horse. Somebody seeing the risk she had run asked her afterwards if it was her child. She replied—No, but it is somebody else's child." So with these girls. If they are not our children, they are somebody else's children. He hoped that they (the ladies and the people of the City) would deal with them as Christ had dealt with us. [Cheers.]

Hon. JAMES T. BRADY nominated as Secretary of the meeting Miss E. M. POWELL, and requested that the meeting would wait a little while with patience, for the arrival of Messrs. BEECHER and CUYLER. During such arrival, Mayor TIEMANN stated more fully the object of the meeting. It was to provide a place for the working class of females, and subscriptions were now being received for it, Mr. THOMPSON, employs a great many girls, having headed the subscription with $200.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER now arrived, and was introduced to the audience amid loud cheers. He commenced by saying that he had expected to be treated like a thin piece of meat, between two large pieces of bread, between the Rev. Mr. CUYLER and the Rev. T. Brady, but as Mr. CUYLER, owing to sickness or some other cause, was not present, he found it hard to make the introductory speech, without being given a space for preparation. The presence of such a large audience, on such an occasion, was, in itself, a circumstance. He could not say the public was apathetic with respect to the wants of the working women, when that capacious edifice was inadequate of holding hundreds who wished to attend. He rather that public mind was directed to an evil when it was proved to be real, they might be pretty sure that the evil would be remedied, even though it took some time to remedy it; and though they could not thoroughly help those in whose behalf this meeting was gathered, yet they could materially help them. There were two classes of government which undertake to provide for society. One which assumes to take care of society, and the other which provides the means for society to take care of itself. The first was better than nothing, for it was certainly good that the wise and strong should be appointed to take care of the masses. But it was better still for the Government to inspire the whole people to take care of themselves, and this we, in America, have undertaken to do, at least in this Northern part of it. (Cheers and some hisses.) We have undertaken to provide stimulants by which every individual shall be preserved and conserved by his own power. Incident to this work are, for the time being, many weaknesses; for always in a community there are the strong, then the less strong, then the middling, then the weak, and oftentimes the weak are trodden down in the bustle of progress. Therefore it belongs to this condition of things that there must be some failures. It was also impossible, in taking care of ourselves, to avoid a little sort of contempt for those who cannot take care of themselves. Nowhere was the going to the Poor-house so degrading as in New-England, where so few persons go to it. But it should not be so. It was not a man's fault that he was born with feeble endowments, any more than it was the fault of a sack that it could not stand upright when the corn was taken out of it. A great many men have never had any corn put into them. They were appealed to on the occasion, in behalf of a class, who were not alone weak on account of absolute weakness, but also by the regulations of society. Woman, in her sphere as wife, mother, companion, is the noblest thought of God ever expressed on this earth, but thrown out of her sphere, she was the most wretched thought ever expressed on this side of perdition. Standing erect in her virtue, was there anything nobler than woman? Man was said in Scripture to have been made a little lower than the angels. Woman needs no such comparison, for she is fully their equal. [Loud cheers.] A woman in the family circle, as wife or mother, is filling her sphere, though unfortunately, by their own fault, or without their fault, there are thousands who remain single. Woman can do little for herself, and by herself, that is lucrative, because she is not taught. We expect our boys to do everything—to turn to any occupation—to dig, or cobble shoes—but we educate women to be married, and, first, she is taught to sew. Thank Heaven, sewing is nearly over. The needle is nearly gone—ruled out by the machine. Needles have done more injury to women and the world than ever the sword has done, and though their abolition may for a time afford injury to women, it will in time be the better for them. He (the speaker) knew that there were many people who would retain women in their present sphere. Well, let them, at least, combine to get her a good husband. Whatever was right for a man to do, was right for a woman to do. [Cheers.] Boys were educated to earn a living or steal it, (for some of them were educated to be politicians,) but woman's education was confined to so narrow a sphere that she had not a fair chance in the industrial avocations of life. But she will achieve her rights when she takes her rights; for when a woman is intent on having her rights, he is a bold, brave man who dares oppose her. Had the audience any conception of the number of women, mostly single, that were employed in manufacturing purposes? It was almost incredible. He had consulted his friend Miss POWELL, and she said there were not less than 80,000 engaged in stores, manufactories, and other laboring situations. It was the population of a city. It was an army in itself. And think of the temptations to which these women were exposed. For his part, he would prefer that a child of his should go as a domestic into a virtuous family than take her chance in a store or manufactory. What was sought to be done, by this present movement, was not anything Quixotic. It was: Such of these women as desired it should have the opportunity of reading. The books they were likely to find in their boarding houses were just the sort of books they should not read. The Sunday papers, with their sensation stories, were altogether unhealthy for them, just as a person would be unhealthy who lived on confectionery instead of good beef. And, besides good books, they must be provided with good rooms of resort. And the next important thing was that they should have *time* to read. That question came home directly to employers. It was not right for 100, and still less for 1,000, and still less for 50,000, women to say, in this Christian city, "We have nowhere to go to read, and no time to read if we had, for we are driven and pierced by the needle all the day long." He had received a letter from the clerk of the Mercantile Library, that female clerks were received at that institution on the same terms as males were. That was something, but it was not much. As for the other libraries, what chance was there for women, considering their hours for labor? We had a magnificent mausoleum of a library, [Mr. Stevens meant the Astor.] He had once gone to that stony hall, and met with a more stony reception; all that he had got there was a cold, and he should never go there again. What chance then had a woman there, when the portals were opened after her hours of labor commenced, and closed before they concluded? Gaslight could not be afforded for information in the principal library of this City. In fact, it was only a gilded library for gilded men. He did not know whether other libraries were open in the evening, but if they were, were a crowd of young women expected there? It was the head that ruled—that made the distinction between people of station and mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Well, what provision for headwork had we made for women? Have the churches made any? He could say that his church had not. Brother CHAPIN was not present to answer for his. He (the speaker) begged pardon—he should have said *Mr. CHAPIN*. He once called him Brother CHAPIN before, and had a year's bombarding from the religious papers for doing so. [Laughter and cheers.] The principal employers of workingwomen had been foremost in this movement. It was their duty to do so—to make a sort of family-circle of their workwomen—to know their residences—to learn their circumstances—to know them when work abounds, and still more when it does not abound. They would not lose by it, for whatever is right is in the end profitable.

Mr. BEECHER resumed his seat amid loud applause.

The Rev. Mr. CUYLER not being present, a collection was taken up before Mr. BRADY was introduced to the audience. Mr. BEECHER announced that three gentlemen present had subscribed $200 each, and one of them had just converted his $200 into $1,000.

The Hon. JAMES T. BRADY followed in an eloquent address, in which he inforced the claims of the new movement on the attention of the audience, and read the followlng resolutions, which were put to the meeting by Mayor TIEMANN, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the employers of workwomen to lessen the number of hours' labor required of them, to assist in preventing their wanting employment, and generally to aid in the improvement of their social condition.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the poorer classes of females in this City, and especially the operatives, may be much aided in obtaining subsistence and securing elevation of character, by the establishment of an institution for females, combining, with a library and reading-rooms, a system of judicious instruction, by which women may be educated for honorable employments from which they are now excluded from want of such instruction.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to consider and hereafter report at a public meeting to be called by them, as to the best method of carrying into effect the object mentioned in the last resolution,

W. S. Thompson,	Benj. H. Field,
Wilson G. Hunt,	The Honorable the Mayor,
John N. Genin,	*ex officio*.
Hon. Henry Hilton,	

Resolved, That the ladies whose names are subjoined, be requested to act as a Committee in procuring subscriptions for the object above mentioned.

Mrs. Lyman Beecher, [Treasurer.]	Mrs. Mary Hastings,
	Mrs. E. M. Powell.

Mrs. Theodore L. Cuyler,

Mr. SOLON afterwards addressed the audience, which separated shortly before 10 o'clock.

The Eclipse of the Sun in South America—Narrative of the Brazilian Expedition.

The Commission dispatched by the Brazilian Government to observe the solar eclipse, have returned to Rio. Their point of observation was Pernambuco, where they report they met with a cordial reception and unbounded hospitality. The following notes of the Expedition were furnished by Señor CANDIDO DE OLIVEIRA, the head of the corps, to the Rio Press:

"The Astronomical Commission, charged by the Imperial Government with the duty of observing the total eclipse which was to take place at the city of Paranagua on the 7th of September, arriving at that city on the 20th of August, proceeded, without loss of time, to make the necessary indispensable observations, in order to demonstrate the most convenient point to be used as an observatory. Thanks to the presence of the President of the Commission, with Señor ANTONIO DE MELLO and Mr. LIAIS, they were enabled to form the opportune resolution of distributing the *personnel* of the Commission at three principal stations, assistant to the central observatory.

1. Station at Campina, situated at a rocky summit, at the distance of about twelve leagues to the west of the central line of the eclipse. This station was entrusted to Lieutenant SILVA BARANNA, and to RUFINO ENEAS GALVAO, Captain of Engineers.

2. Station of the Isle of Pines, distant about eight leagues from the Central Observatory, and to the east of the medial line of the eclipse. This station was in charge of Captain RAYMUNDO DE BRITO, Commander of the *Pedro II.*, with the aid of Lieutenant ABANJO, attached to the marine corps of that vessel.

3. Station on board the *Pedro II.*, anchored near the Central Observatory. This post was confided to Lieutenant AZAMBAJA, of the steamer. To Señor MELLO was assigned the duty of determining the contact of the two bodies, and the observation of the various phenomena presented by the luminous ring which surrounds the moon at the moment of complete occultation. M. LIAIS undertook to photograph the several phases of the eclipse. Other duties were distributed among the minor officers of the expedition.

The latitude of the Observatory was ascertained from the altitude of several stars to be 25° 35' 39" S., and the longitude by the comparison of three chronometers to be 21' 21" W. of the Observatory at Rio Janeiro.

The observation of the first contact of the two bodies failed to be observed at the central post, owing to the intervention of a cloud, which concealed the sun. It was observed, however, at the second station.

As the phenomena of occultation advanced, the anxiety of the astronomers increased with regard to the appearance of the luminous ring, at the moment of second contact, or of the entire occultation of the sun. At this period the most perfect silence reigned in the Observatory, both on the part of the observers and among the spectators of both sexes who were present; a silence for several minutes, only broken by the sonorous and distinct voice of Lieut. NETTO counting the seconds of time. Then the occultation of the sun was completed by the momentary appearance of the ring of light surrounding the disc of the moon; that stupendous wonder which can never be adequately described; however grand our conceptions of the singular phenomena, the account belittles the reality.

The scientific details of this important observation will be published within a few days at a length irreconcilable with this hasty notice.

CANDIDO BAPTISTA DE OLIVIERA.

PARANAGUA, Sept. 10, 1858.

Miscellaneous.

The remains of Ira Stout, the Rochester murderer, executed on Friday, were delivered to his mother. The body is to be placed in a vault at Mount Hope, until Spring, and will then be removed to Ithaca or Owego. The Rochester *Union* says: "A report gained currency Friday evening, that efforts were being made to resuscitate Ira, but whether there was any truth in it we are unable to say. At one time it was even maintained that the thing was accomplished.

Joseph Byron and wife, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., have been arrested and held to bail for an assault upon Miss Rebecca Drake, a schoolmistress, who punished a son of Byron's, and was assaulted therefor by both the parents. The lady was so severely injured by blows from the irate mother of the lad that she is unable to leave her house.

Mr. Dawson, engineer of the Red River exploring party, sent out by the Canadian Government, has returned, and is preparing a report of his survey. A Toronto paper says that he brings from the Red River region specimens of lignite, which place it beyond question that considerable deposits of coal will be found in various parts of the country, more particularly on the Souris River.

A meeting of claimants for Canal damages was held at Brockport on the 19th inst. Complaint was made of unjust appraisement, and a Committee was appointed to interrogate the nominees for Assembly touching the modification of the present law.

The Postmater of Albany giv es a notice that is useful everywhere, to the effectthat letters for the Pacific coast should be marked Overland, Tehuantepec or Panama, according to the route by which it is intended they shall be forwarded.

In the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, on one day of last week, Judge BIGELOW granted fourteen divorces, nine of which were suits of wives against their husbands.

Considerable stocks of goods are leaving Santa Fé, to meet the emigration at Tuscan, and parties were leaving, at last advices, on gold-hunting trips to the Platte River.

A Pioneer Celebration came off on the 20th inst., at Newburg village, Cuyahoga county, Ohio. It was the first of the kind in commemoration of the settlement of that county.

Thanksgiving in Mississippi is appointed for Thursday, Nov. 25.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met on Wednesday evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

The following communication was received from the Hudson River Railroad Company:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, } No. 68 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1858. }

GENTLEMEN: This Company earnestly unite with you in the application for the right to run City cars on their road; and we will, upon the passage of the City ordinance giving us the right, under regulations similar to other City Railroad Companies, forthwith make arrangements to put the City cars on our road.

Respectfully,
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The following message, vetoing a proposition to restore the pay to cartmen, was received.

The Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return, with my objections, a resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to restore the price of labor paid to cartmen employed in paving the streets to the same rate paid prior to the first of July last.

From the information I have obtained on this subject, it appears that the price now paid to cartmen by the Croton Board is more than isordinarily paid by individuals for similar work. Besides, in matters connected with the rates of wages to be paid by the Department for work done under their direction. I believe they should each be left to regulate the same without any direction of the Common Council, especially when the wages are, as in this case, greater than the ordinary current rates.

Under these circumstances, I am constrained to withhold my signature from your resolution. While doing so, however, I would state that I am in favor of paying for the labor employed by the City, the most liberal as well as highest rates paid for the same work, but beyond this I do not think the Common Council in exercising any discretion in the matter would be justified in going.

A petition was received from Auriatic Engine Company to be furnished with a new engine in lieu of the one destroyed by fire at the Crystal Palace. It was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

A petition of property owners to have Bleecker-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, paved with Belgian pavement, was referred to Committee on Streets.

A preamble and resolution in relation to the recent sale of the paintings, &c., in the City Hall, to satisfy the Lowber judgment, pronouncing the sale illegal, and directing the Counsel to the Corporation to institute forthwith such proceedings as may be necessary to test the question and recover back and restore said property to its legitimate owners, were read and adopted.

A preamble, setting forth the fact that the bulkhead line as established by the Harbor Commissioners, deviates from the line formerly fixed to such an extent as to require a change of grade in the intersecting streets, and a resolution referring the subject to the Committee on Roads, were read and adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met on Tuesday, the President WASHINGTON SMITH, Esq., in the Chair.

This being "requisition day" the usual demands were recited, and with some modification, allowed.

Mr. Rufus Ripley forwarded a communication, through the Warden, offering his resignation, unless continued at an increased salary, his demand being $800 per annum. During the discussion as to the acceptance of the resignation, the Mayor entered and took a seat. The resignation was accepted.

In reference to the direction given to the President to sign the check for $1,500 in favor of Dr. Morton, the President wished to say that he had received a communication from Dr. Jackson as to the assignment of Dr. Morton's claim, and also that he had written to Mr. Busteed for further advice, as to whether he was legally at liberty to sign such check. New light had broken in upon him in this matter, and therefore he wished the letters to be read.

Mr. Busteed's letter was read, and that of Dr. Jackson was read nearly through—when a member rose to a point of order, and the whole question was laid over for a week.

Ultimately, Governor DUDRO moved "That the Corporation Counsel be instructed to search the title to ascertain whether Dr. Morton still holds the patent for the discovery, or, whether any claim can arise from any party to whom he may have assigned it."

It was resolved to draw $25,000 on account of payments for the new Island Hospital.

After the transaction of other business the Board adjourned.

Coroner's Inquests.

ARSENIC AND CANDY.—PATRICK MCCORMICK, who has been stopping for several days past at the Bowery Hotel, corner of Bowery and Sixth-street, died, yesterday morning, quite suddenly. He told a physician before his death that he believed he had poisoned himself. He had purchased some arsenic to kill rats, and the paper getting loose in his pocket, it was mixed with some candies in the same pocket, which he eat. Coroner HILLS commenced an inquest in the case, which he will conclude to-day.

BURNT IN A LIME-KILN.—The body of JOHN MCGIVNEY, an Irishman, was found yesterday morning burned to a crisp in a lime-kiln in Thirteenth-street, near Avenue B. As he was in the habit of drinking to excess it is supposed that he crawled into the kiln while intoxicated, lay down on the hot lime, and so was burned to death. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

Personal.

Mr. Nathaniel Willis publishes in the *Boston Recorder* his experience of half a century in newspaper life. In 1796, he commenced an apprenticeship in the Boston *Chronicle*, in the same room in which his father had worked, and where Benjamin Franklin worked before him. In 1803 Mr. Willis started the *Eastern Argus*, in Maine, and in 1816 started the *Recorder*, a religious newspaper, in Boston, in connection with Mr. Sidney E. Morse, who, however, soon withdrew, leaving the paper to Mr. Willis. A brisk controversy has lately been waged concerning the claim of the *Recorder* to be the oldest religious journal in the country. Mr. Willis is now in his 79th year. He concludes his chapter of experiences with the following bit of counsel to the new race of journalists:

"Young men who aspire to the Press, as profession, let an old man advise you to depend on industry, integrity, perseverance, self-reliance and the blessing of God, rather than the promises of men. By these I have succeeded with the advantage of an education which only a printing office affords. I have paid my debts, and by prudence, and by gathering up the fragments, I have a competence which will carry me to the edge of the Jordan."

Mr. Morphy is to have another opponent, worthy of his powers. Herr Anderssen, the well-known victor in the tournament of 1851, is on his way to Paris, to contend against the young champion. Until his arrival Mr. M. is having his daily jousts at the Café de la Régence against all comers. In a letter to Mr. Staunton, renewing his challenge, Mr. Morphy says: "I am not a professional player—that I never wished to make any skill I possess the means of pecuniary advancement—and that my earnest desire is never to play for any stake but honor. My friends in New-Orleans, however, subscribed a certain sum; without any countenance from me, and that sum has been ready for you to meet a considerable time past."

Madame Lagrange, who left Paris a short time ago for Rio Janeiro, with a salary of two millions of francs for two years and a half, has just written home a description of her reception by the Emperor and Empress of Brazil: "While His Majesty received me with the greatest affability as an artist, the Empress received me with the most delicate ceremony as a Countess. As my husband made me Countess and I made myself artist, of course you may judge which style of reception gave me the most pleasure."

The remaining library manuscripts and autographs of the late Mr. Dawson Turner, are to be sold next season. The London *Athenæum* reports them to be exceedingly valuable, and says that the sale will be one of the events of the Winter. Entire volumes are filled with letters of Queen Elizabeth, the Medicai Family, Napoleon Bonaparte, General Wolfe, the Duke of Marlborough, Tasso, Voltaire, Sir Isaac Newton.

Prof. Daumer's work on Kaspar Hauser has been published. German papers say that it throws little new light upon the problem of Hauser's birth and fate, but gives a good deal of information respecting his intellect and character. The author, after fighting against Christianity, and sustaining Buddhism and Mahommedanism, has recently become a Roman Catholic.

Louis Blanc, in a letter to the *Times*, impeaches the veracity of Lord Normanby's Preface to the translation of *A Year of Revolution in Paris*, adhering to his original statement, in a letter to a London journal, to the effect that the members of the Provisional Government were elected as such, by the people of Paris, on the day of the Revolution.

The Glasgow *Journal* has the following paragraph: "M. Kossuth has consented to deliver two lectures next month on 'Hungary and Hapsburgian Traits.' At the first lecture, it is expected that Mr. Dalgish, M. P., will preside, and the Honorable the Lord Provost at the second."

Robert Dale Owen, Esq., son of Robert Owen, and late United States Minister at Naples, arrived in London on the 9th inst., and left again almost immediately for Seven Oaks to see his father, who had, for some days, been much indisposed and confined to his bed.

One hundred and fifty MSS. have been received in England in competition for the two prizes of 100 guineas and 50 guineas on "The Decline of the Society of Friends." The essays thus sent in are very varied in character, quality and length. Several of them are from America.

A Paris letter mentions the purchase for 75,000 francs of the celebrated villa of Monte Cristo, on an island of the Seine, on which Alexander Dumas lavished enormous sums, by Monsieur Fowler, a dentist in Paris.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* has seen a letter from an intimate friend of Edwin Forrest, in which the report that he intends to retire from the stage is pronounced a humbug.

It appears from the British game list that no less than six clergymen of the Church of England have taken out "certificates" licensing them to sport this year.

The Austrian Emperor's younger brother, Carl Ludwig, Governor of the Tyrol, is about to retire to a monastery. The young Archduke from his boyhood had a strong tendency to lead a life of seclusion.

The citizens of Detroit have tendered a public dinner to Mr. JOHN H. HARMON, of that city, on the occasion of his removal to the West, after a residence of twenty years, but the compliment was declined.

Prince Jerome Napoleon responds in a complimentary letter, to the vote of thanks of the Connecticut Legislature, for the presentation of his Report on the Paris Industrial Exhibition.

The Hon. Sherrard Clemens, who was wounded in a duel by O. Jennings Wise, is reported to be in a very critical condition. Hope of his recovery has been abandoned by his friends.

Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, M. P., and Dr. Donaldson are at work on a History of the Literature of Greece, from the manuscripts of the late Prof. Muller.

General Tom Thumb (Charles S. Stratton, of Bridgeport) has lately been exhibiting himself to admiring crowds at the Free Trade Hall, in Manchester, after 14 years' absence.

It is stated that a Frenchman, who holds the rank of General of Division in the Persian Army, has been appointed by the Shah Minister of War.

The literary men of Great Britain intend to celebrate the centenary of Robert Burns in January next, at his birthplace, on the banks of Doon.

Prof. P. A. Chadbourne has accepted an invitation to fill temporarily the Bowdoin Professorship left acant by the decease of Professor Cleveland.

An attack of gout has caused Mr. Charles Kean's temporary retirement from the stage.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has presented a statute of Dr. Barrow to Trinity Collegd, Cambridge.

M. Donati, the discoverer of the comet lately visible, has been appointed Assistant Astronomer of the Imperial Museum of Florence.

John Butterfield, Esq., President of the Overland Mail Company, arrived in town last evening.

Obituary.

Baron Benjamin de Tascher de la Pagerie has just died, at the age of 61, near Orleans. The Baron served as a Royalist volunteer in 1815, and married the daughter of Count de Montalivet, Senator and Minister of the first Empire. The Tascher family was divided, in the middle of the fifteenth century, into two branches, that of Tascher de Pouvray, from which descended Baron de Tascher, and that of Tascher de la Pagerie. From this latter was descended Baron de la Pagerie, whose only daughter was the Empress Josephine.

Letters from Tunis mention that the first of the three wives of the Bey, whose name was Lella Khobira, died on the 20th ult. She had several children, and exercised great influence over her husband. Her mother was a French woman of Nismes, of the name of Edouard, who, having run away from home when young, arrived in Tunis, where she married one Suria who was a son of Prince Ismael, uncle of the present Bey, by a Christian woman.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Taylor, of the Army, died at Brownsville, Texas, on the 11th inst., of yellow fever. Colonel Taylor acquired distinction during the Mexican war.

The Hon. Robert Rantoul, of Beverly, died at Beverly, Mass. on the 24th, at the age of 70 years. Mr. Rantoul formerly took an active part in politics in Massachusetts. He first served in the Legislature in 1809.

The death of Lord Charles Wellesley, brother and heir presumptive of the Duke of Wellington, is announced. He was the youngest son of the late Duke, born in 1808. He leaves four children.

Fires.

PEARL-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Seventh District, at 6½ o'clock last evening, was caused by the burning of a straw bed on the premises No. 293 Pearl-street, near Fulton-street, in the room occupied by Officer BENNETT, of the Second Precinct.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—At 8¼ o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the stable at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, owned by Mr. WALLACE. There were seven horses on the premises at the time of the occurrence all of which were rescued. Damage to stable abou $200; fully insured in the North River Insurance Company.

NINTH-STREET.—At 9½ o'clock last evening, a servant girl in the employ of THOMAS DISBROW, No. 25 Ninth-street, accidentally set fire to a bed in the above premises. Damage about $50.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS—CONVICTION OF PRIZE-FIGHTERS.—The criminal business before this Court—Judge OGDEN and Associate Judges FINK and CHARLES presiding—is progressing rapidly. The only trial of interest so far is that of HENRY HAZZARD and JOHN CLIFFORD, as principals, and JOHN HALL as second, in a prize-fight. The affair occurred some time since, in a field near Hudson City. The whole affair was arranged according to the rules of the ring, and the artists were contending manfully—having come to the "scratch" several times, when the wife of one of the parties, accompanied by a Justice of the Peace and officers, suddenly came upon and arrested them. Judge OGDEN was very severe in his charge against the prisoners, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Singer's Sewing Machines are now offered at greatly reduced prices, and most highly deserving universally the latest improvements, at the extremely low price of

FIFTY DOLLARS.

The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

For California, San Francisco and Fraser's River.—The clipper ship GRAY FEATHER is now rapidly taking in her cargo, and will sail positively in a few days. A few passengers can be accommodated at the very low rates of passage by applying immediately at the office of L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st., or on board, Pier No. 6, North River.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*

New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

Stearns & Marvin's.

WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN.
Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Parties Furnished
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

Ladd, Webster & Co.,
(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,)
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE.
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine, No. 469 Broadway.

Jules Hauel's Eau Divine de Venus, or Nymph Soap—Renders the skin soft, fair and blooming, and entirely and speedily eradicates all cutaneous eruptions, tan, freckles, &c., imparting to the complexion the radiant, delicate bloom of perennial youth. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Perfumers and importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & CO., 5 NAGER, Chambers-st.; and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer. Dwellings, hotels, ships, warehouses, &c., thoroughly cleaned by the use of MEYER'S Miraculous Remedies. For sale at the proprietor's depot, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-street., and by F. V. RUSHTON, druggist, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew-proof preparation. Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbest, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

Mark these Prices!!—Crossley's Medallion Velvet Carpets, $1 50 per yard; Royal English Velvets, $1 12½@$1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c., 90c.; All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; Oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. per yard. Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c., at unheard-of Low Prices!
ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

Gentlemen Having Large or Small lots of left-off clothing suitable for the City and Western market, and wishing to dispose of them, will receive 50 per cent. more than their supposed value by calling at the store or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st.

Ballou's French-yoke Shirts, ready-made and to order, at the lowest prices; underwear, hosiery, English scarf and pins, traveling shirts and shawls, robes de chambre, and a great variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

A. Barthelf's Family Shuttle
SEWING MACHINES
Are the best and most durable.—*New-York Leader.*
Office No. 489 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Lace and Muslin Curtains from Auction.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have on hand 20,000 lace and muslin curtains, bought at auction at a great sacrifice, and will sell the same full 20 per cent. less than the original cost of importation.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS;
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Pelham Farm.—Newtown Pippin Apples for sale, packed expressly for presents, and delivered in Europe, if desired. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, (Pelham Farm,) Æsopus, Ulster County, North River.

MARRIED.

PICKETT—BAILEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rector, HEPHAESTION PICKETT, Esq., of Mississippi, to Miss BERTIE BAILEY, daughter of Genl. William Bailey, of Louisiana.

Virginia and Louisiana papers please copy.

BARTON—BARTON.—At Buffalo, on Thursday, Oct. 14, by the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, JOHN BARTON, Esq., of San Francisco, Cal., to ISABELLA, youngest daughter of Phineas Barton, Esq., of New-York.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 23, Mrs. CLOTILDA SMITH, widow of the late John J. Smith, in the 65th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, at 12½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 128 West 23d-st.

BUCKBEE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 25, after a lingering illness, ALANSON K. BUCKBEE.

Her friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 65 Ninth-av.

ELLIOT.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 25, MARY, wife of Dr. James W. Elliot, aged 40 years, 5 months and 19 days.

Her funeral will take place on Thursday, Oct. 28, at 1 o'clock, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st.

JESSUP.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, of apoplexy, Mrs. ABIGAL JESSUP, aged 52 years, 1 month and 24 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 28th, from the residence of her son-in-law, Jesse A. Bradick, No. 199 Monroe-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

LYNCH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 26, after a lingering illness, MARY, the beloved wife of T. Lynch.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 1 Dean-st., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

HAWKINS.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, Oct. 25, suddenly, ALFRED R. HAWKINS, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives, and also the friends of his brothers, William, George, and Charles, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at 1/4 o'clock, from No. 34 South 4th-st., Williamsburg. The remains will be taken to Far Rockaway for interment.

GILROY.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, GEORGE GILROY, in the 43d year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

COOK.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 26, at his house in Jersey City, of congestion of the lungs, JOHN J. COOK, of Newport, R. I.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock precisely, this day, (Wednesday,) without further invitation.

REYNOLDS.—At Irvington, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 25, at the residence of his son, Saml. W. Reynolds, Captain CALEB REYNOLDS, aged 85 years.

His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

KRUGLER.—At Fort Brown, Texas, on Friday, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock M., after a few hours illness of yellow fever, JOHN A. KRUGLER, Company L, First Artillery U. S. Army, and for many years a member of third Company, Seventh Regiment National Guards, of this City, and second son of John R. Krugler, of Canton Berne, Switzerland.

His remains were interred in the cemetery grounds attached to the Fort.

Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, St. Louis, California, and Kansas papers please copy.

OVERING.—At Throg's Neck, on Monday, Oct. 25, at his residence, after a long and painful illness, HENRY OVERING.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Wednesday afternoon, at 12 o'clock.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. — A lady, who is a rapid and excellent penman, and under stands copying, desires employment. Address COPYIST, care of B. Lockwood, Broadway Post-Office.

AT RETAIL, 25 PER CENT. BELOW RETAIL store prices,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
GOLD WATCHES,
DIAMOND RINGS and BREASTPINS,
GOLD CHAINS.
D. C. PEACOCK, London, represented by
DAVID RAIT, No. 406 Broadway, up stairs.

DR. DOREMUS, HAVING OPENED HIS Chemical Laboratories, is prepared to receive students in Analytical Chemistry.

The Chemical Lectures at the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st., near 4th-av., occur in the afternoons at 4 o'clock. Apply at No. 70 Union-place.

THE QUEEN OF THE WEEKLIES.—LOOK out for the NEW-YORK LEDGER to-morrow morning. This week's issue will be altogether the best number of that incomparable family paper ever published. It will contain the beginning of a

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting only. Can offer the most unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability, the former having lived for two years in her last place. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, as chambermaid or nurse and to do plain sewing; can take charge of a baby from birth, and bring it up by hand if required; is willing to travel to California or any other part; can take good care of children at sea, or wait on a lady; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 165 East 12th-st., east of 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid, or would assist in the care of children; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing perfectly. Would have no objection to go South with a family; has good references. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 215 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH AND iron in a gentleman's family, by a most efficient and well recommended girl; she is particularly neat, economical and obliging; has the highest reference for experience and integrity. Ladies in want of a first-class servant, apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, TRUSTWORTHY and reliable girl, a situation; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; is acquainted with all kinds of housework, and not afraid of it; will be found a willing and efficient servant; one who knows how to fill and appreciate a good situation. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS, English servant, who has served in first families in Europe as well as this country, in the capacity of chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing in the neatest style; is neat, tidy, willing and efficient in her duties. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT AND willing young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing, either in this City or in Brooklyn. Can give the best of references in either City. Can refer to one family with whom she lived nearly six years. Apply at No. 85 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED AND TRUSTworthy young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for years. Call at No. 7 Prince-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands the doing up of fine muslins and fluting, and can produce the best of City references. Apply for one day at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; she is competent and obliging, and has the best of City reference; has lived four years in her last situation. Address, for two days, No. 296½ fancy store, 3d-av., between 29d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, INTELligent and very highly recommended young woman; will be found fully competent, tidy and neat; she is a thorough houseworker; she understands cooking and pastries. Can be seen until suited at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, as nurse or chambermaid; she can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to travel; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED.—A WIDOW OF SETTLED AGE wishes to engage herself as housekeeper; is competent and useful; will manage with economy and strict integrity. A small family preferred where there is help. Can be seen, or address M. D., No. 118 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS, SITUAtions—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. Are very reliable, trustworthy and hardworking girls; highly recommended, and understand their business. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation in a respectable family; is a very good washer and ironer, and a very good plain cook. Can be seen at No. 4½ Bank-st. for two days, and the best of City reference, if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid, will make herself generally useful. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 141 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, where she will receive a good recommendation.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a respectable young woman; is a good, neat sewer; no objections to do the chamberwork if required. Call at No. 244 9th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs., front room, 2d floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron; is a good washer and superior laundress, neat, humble and willing to please her employer; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 164 7th-av., near 22d-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and sewing, or fine washer and ironer; is a Protestant, and has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 Prince-st., corner of Thompson, room No. 10.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and sewing; good City reference given from her last place, where she has lived two years. Apply at No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO PROTESTANT women; one as cook, and the other as laundress, in a first-class family; both thoroughly understand their business; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 West 24th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A HOME, where she will be considered one of the family; she will superintend the charge of children, and make herself useful and companionable. Address immediately USEFULNESS, Yorkville Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as professed cook; understands game, soups, baking and pastry, and all kinds of dessert; best of City reference. Call at No. 112 27th-st., second house from 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, TRUSTY PERSON, who can give the best City references, a furnished or unfurnished house to take care of for the rent until wanted by the owner, or is rented or sold. Address A. E., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, with particulars.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL, a situation as waiter and chambermaid, or parlormaid and assist with housework; also, one as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; is a competent cook; wages $6 and $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation, in a small private family, as chambermaid or waiter; would take care of children, or would travel with a lady. Call for 2 days, at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO WELSH GIRLS, SITUAtions—one accustomed to chamberwork and fine washing; the other a first-rate cook and seamstress. Best of City references from first families. Apply at No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as waitress and chambermaid, or to take care of children; very good temper and fond of children. The best of City references. Call at No. 365 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best City reference. Call at No. 82 East 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion to take care of children; is a good plain sewer, and is willing to do chamberwork; lived five years in her last place. Call for three days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; can cook, wash and iron. The best City references given. Apply at No. 7 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as waiter, chambermaid, or child's nurse and seamstress; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 364 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR A girl who has lived for the last three years as nurse and chambermaid in her family. Apply at No. 44 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron; good City references. Call at No. 349 9th-st., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as dressmaker: cuts to advantage, fits neatly, and is also a good plain sewer. Call at No. 74 Charles-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waiter in a private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 242 6th-av., between 18th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 6th-av., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 180 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do the cooking of a small family, or the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 4 Carroll-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family. Good reference if required. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 230 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; good reference if required. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 238 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as child's nurse, or to do chamberwork and waiting, or will make herself useful; is well recommended. Call at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT cook, who understands the business perfectly; is a good washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 198 West 27th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of reference. Call at No. 90 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, A situation as wet nurse; has just lost her own child. Apply at No. 120 East 16th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or waiting. Apply at No. 99 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOman, a situation as laundress. Call at her present employer's, No. 18 West 25th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as good cook and baker of bread; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; also, by a young woman, as chamber maid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing and French fluting, or as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; both have the best of City references from their last employers. Call, for three days, at No. 33 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothing, and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to assist in care of children, and is willing to travel with the family. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 2d-av., corner of 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waiter or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can do fine washing and ironing; will be found competent and trustworthy; has good City reference. Call at No. 850 Broadway, between 14th and 15th sts., between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, for two days, in the store. C. K.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO SISTERS one as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress, who can do the best fine fluting; would do all the work of a small private family; best City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 228 West 26th-st., second floor, back room, near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; she has lived in the most respectable families, and can produce satisfactory reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address, for two days, at No. 215 East 19th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation as cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; and also a girl to do general housework; a good washer and ironer; is a good plain cook, and can give reference, if required; have no objection to go in the country. Can be seen, for 3 days, at No. 214 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, who understands cooking in all its branches, and all sorts of soups and jellies, and game, and is a first-rate baker. Can be seen for two days, from her last situation, at No. 9 East 12th-st., near the 5th-av. None but a private family need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or would go as laundress in a private family; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 216 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue E, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A middle-aged woman; is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; has lived in the above capacity the last twelve years; unexceptionable City references can be given. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a competent nurse and plain sewer; would have no objections to go to New-Orleans; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address, for 2 days, No. 111½ West 24th-st., in the rear, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to do general housework in a small family. The best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she lived two years. Call at No. 237 East 18th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; would wish to engage in a private family; can produce the best of City references as to capacity and character. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability would like an engagement to take charge of a gentleman's house, or as companion to an invalid. Address Mrs. C. L. DUNCAN, Box No. 173 *Times* Office, for one week, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN DESIRES A situation as childs's nurse; has great experience, and is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer, and has the best City references; would prefer an infant. Apply at her present employer's, No. 58 West 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to chamberwork or laundress; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 101 East 16th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG GIRL, A situation in a private family as nurse and chambermaid, or would assist with the washing and ironing, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL OF REspectability to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; neat in her habits and about her work; highly recommended for cleanliness and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 226 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; is a very good sewer; can embroider and do point lace work; would do light chamberwork if required; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can give good City references. Call at No. 228 7th-av., corner of 25th-st., first floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a growing child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as plain cook, or will do general housework in a small private family; she is a first-rate washer and ironer; she is tidy and neat in her habits, and has no connections in this country. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., up stairs, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to going a little way in the country. Apply at No. 180 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 214 West 43d-st., near 8th-av., third floor, and front room.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKER wishes to enage with a few private families by the day or week, or would take work to her own home. A note addressed to M. O., Madison-square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse; capable of taking care of a babe and do plain sewing, or light chamberwork; pleasing City reference given, where she lived three years and a half. Call for two days at No. 89 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; can do up ladies' fine muslins; is capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; has no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 27 12th-st., corner of University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address at No. 111½ West 24th-st., in the rear, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waiter, or to do fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 7th-av., corner of 24th-st. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl, as nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting dresses. Best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, OR no objection to the care of a child; can do cutting and fitting and fine sewing; can give good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 107 13th-st., near the 3d-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as excellent cook, washer and ironer in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 200 14th-st., 1st floor back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 37 West 19th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as seamstress and dressmaker; she thoroughly understands her business, and can sew with Grover & Baker's machine. Good reference given. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A TIDY, RESPECTABLE WIDOW, with two children, wishes work of any kind; is a good washer and ironer, or would go as wet nurse; is young and healthy. Her babe, seven weeks old, can be seen at No. 574 2d-av., between 36th and 36th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT German woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; best of references can be given. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 33 Bank-st.

WANTED.—A MOTHER AND HER DAUGHTER wish to obtain situations in a small, quiet family, the elder as cook, the younger as chambermaid. Both are Protestants and have the best of references. Call at No. 57 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, but a short time from Ireland, as seamstress, or to take care of an invalid lady. Can be seen for two days at No. 272 East 23d-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place, in which she has lived for three years and six months. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable young woman, as seamstress and assist in chamberwork, or wait on children or ladies; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and fine washing; is competent to fill the best situation in a respectable private family; can give the best of references. Apply at No. 397 6th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a respectable American Protestant lady, in a hotel, or widower's family. Can take full charge, and will make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the most fashionable style. Call, for two days, at 308 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 103 East 25th-st.

WANTED—TO NURSE, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, either at home or to go out; has a good breast. Apply at No. 48 Christie-st., second floor, rear Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; is kind and obliging, and fond of children, and would make herself as useful as possible, and willing to go to the country; can produce the best of City reference; no objection to do housework in a small family. Call for two days at No. 271 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNTRY TOgether, by two respectable Protestant women; one as first-rate cook, understands cooking in all its branches; the other as nurse and seamstress, understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; both can produce the best City reference. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. (Free to employers.)

WANTED—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT GIRL, a situation as good cook and baker; is an excellent laundress; has four years' reference from her last place. Also, a very neat girl as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business, and will be found careful and willing. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A MOST DESIRABLE AND RESpectable servant, a situation as nurse; any lady in want of an intelligent and thoroughly capable woman as nurse in whom the strictest confidence may be placed and who furnishes most unquestionable references, may apply to W. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 27 East 20th-st., where she has lived; the best City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing, and is willing to make herself generally useful, or is willing to take care of children. Apply at No. 173 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing. Good City references. Can be seen till engaged at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF middle age, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 25 Watts-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A married man, who is practically acquainted with cold or hot graperies, green and hot house plants, early forcing of fruit and vegetables, planting and pruning of ornamental trees and shrubs, the laying of new grounds; no objection to a small farm; the wife will render any services requested which she can do; is clean and tidy; both can come well recommended from respectable families in this City. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant young man, who understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; is a thorough groom as well as a driver, as will be seen by his reference; would assist in waiting, or take charge of a farm; has no objection to be generally useful, or do anything about a gentleman's place; the advertiser is not afraid of hard work; the best of City reference given; no objection to city or country, or any part of the Union. Address J. M., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, SINgle man, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage, and is a skillful driver and also a good gardener, and take care of a cow, and is a good milker, and also can take care of a furnace if required; City and country; 18 years' experience; wages moderate for the Winter; and willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of references. Address D. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; he is a skilful driver, also a good plain gardener, and can take care of a cow and furnace if required; 20 years' experience in this country; wages moderate for the Winter; and is willing to make himself generally useful; can give good reference. Address D. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, who has lately arrived in this country, desires a situation as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands the proper treatment and care of gentlemen's horses, and is also a good gardener and good milker of cows; has no objections to go to any part of the country. Address J. T., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, or No. 38 4th-av., near 8th-st. Best references given.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; one that perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; has no objection to take care of a small garden and make himself useful otherwise. Has the best of recommendations from genteel men in this City. Address M. E., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND COACHMAN'S situation by a single man that understands all kinds of Fall and Winter work, transplanting and pruning all kinds of fruit trees, vines, &c.; saving, raising and forcing all kinds of vegetables. Has been in general charge for many years. Reference good and wages low. Address J. M., Box No. 101, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, lately arrived in this country, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is also a good milker of cows, and would be willing to help in the garden; has no objection to go to any part of the country. Address N., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, or No. 38 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands his business in both branches, and laying out of new grounds; can be highly recommended by his employers; has 11 years' experience in this country. Can be seen personally at No. 15 John-st., in the seed-store; or address M. D., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man; one that perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom as well as driver; has no objection to City or country; the strongest of reference can be given. Address L. D., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, or call or address at No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IMMEDIATELY, BY an experienced book-keeper; knows double entry, &c., thoroughly; has no objection to a position requiring physical as well as mental ability; has been in the employ of prominent City merchants to whom he is permitted to refer. Address A. ANDREWS, Box No. 204 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable middle-aged man, who understands his business perfectly well in all its branches, and has long experience in both the old and new country; has no incumbrance; no objection to the country or to travel. Any message left verbally or in writing to P. C., Box No. 179 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wants a situation as gardener. He thoroughly understands his business; is competent of taking charge of a garden, and is a good superb florist. None need apply but those who have glass houses. Best of reference given, if required. Address J. S., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, BY a young German man, who understands farming and gardening throughout; knows the care and management of stocks in general, and is able to take entire charge of a farm. No objection to go South. Address for one week, FARMER, No. 19 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; has the best of reference from his last employer: no objection to the country. Call or address J. G., coachman, No. 90 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable German, as coachman; knows the management of horses well; is an experienced and careful driver and can show the best of references from former employer's, where he has been employed for years. Call at No. 378 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family or a respectable hotel, by a young man; has good reference from Dublin, from whence he has just come; wages no object, as it will be his first situation in this country. Address J. L., Box No. 146 *Times* Office, which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended. Address F. P., care of Mr. H. Keer, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place; will receive immediate attention; for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, CAREFUL MAN, employment as care-taker on a gentleman's country residence during his absence in the Winter; will be recommended by the gentleman whose place he cared for the past two years. Address I. CHAMBERLAIN, Union Post-Office, N. J., until Nov. 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; is willing to make himself useful; is willing to work in a garden. Has the best of reference from his last employer. No objection to the country. Address B. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young married man, who understands his business in all its branches; can be well recommended by his last employer, who is in town. Address R. B., No. 73 West 15th-st., Basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as waiter or butler in a private family; is a first-class servant, and can procure the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 130 West 24th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF age, who is a good writer and quick at figures, a situation in some wholesale house; would go as light porter. Best of City reference given. Address, for two days, T. K., Box No. 218, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at W. Trainor's, No. 514 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man of steady and sober habits who perfectly understands his business. No objection to country or City. Can produce the best of City reference. Address T. M., *Times* Office, Box No. 165.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman; no objection to the country. Good City reference given as to capabilities and industry. Address J. R., C. S. COXHEAD'S, harness maker, No. 704 Broadway, near 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter, who perfectly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. H. W. TRAINOR, No. 514 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A PROTESTANT man, with undoubted City and country references, desires a place. Can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful. In regard to horses, he understands their proper care and management, and is a thorough groom. Wages moderate, in City or country. Distance no object. Refers to his last employer, who is in the City. Address H., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO GO into the country, to take care of children: must be able to do plain sewing and willing to make herself generally useful. None but those who have had experience and can bring the best testimonials as to character need apply. To a satisfactory person a good home and liberal wages are offered. Address by mail R. ..., Peace Dale, R. I., giving name and address.

WANTED—A NEAT SEAMSTRESS, FOR ONE month, a short way in the country; none but a neat and active person will be accepted; a reference will be required; price, $8 per month. Address note to Yonkers Post-Office, Box No. 234.

WANTED.—GERMAN PORTERS—TWO GOOD coopers, and have experience in working in provision stores. None other need apply. Apply at Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OF AGE, wishes a situation in a retail dry-goods store; has five years' experience. Good references. Address M. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.]

WANTED—HARDWARE—A YOUNG MAN WITH some knowledge of the retail hardware business. Address HAMILTON, Chatham-square Post-Office.

WANTED.—A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT AN experienced salesman, competent to take charge of a glove stock. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ON DEMANDE—POUR SOIGNER DEUX ENfans, une bonne Protestante. S'adresser No. 48 West 25th-st., de 9 à 12 heurs de matin.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS for City or country, can get them daily, German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help for all who call. Conducted by a respectable American lady.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE PERMAnent arrangement can be made for choice rooms, (unfurnished,) in a fine house, with first-class board, by calling at No. 411 4th-st., (Albion-place,) from 2 to 3 or 7 to 8 P. M. only. Private family; no other boarders. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH pantries attached, on second floor, for a gentleman and wife; also, rooms for two or three single gentlemen. Gas, bath, &c. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 189 East 15th-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a private family in 13th-st.; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 30 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen; also, a room for one or two single gentlemen, on the fourth floor, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be obtained at No. 44 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged; at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD, IN A private house, handsome apartments for a family without children. References required. Apply at No. 106 2d-av.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SUPERIOR ACcommodations for a gentleman and wife, and one or two single gentlemen, at No. 73 State-st., convenient to Wall and Atlantic-sts. Parlor, a room on first floor, suitable for a professional gentleman, having library fixtures.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, NEAR THE FERRIES.—A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen seeking a home for the Winter, will find handsome rooms and every home comfort, on moderate terms, in a private family, by early application at 28 Garden-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—VERY PLEASANT furnished rooms to let, with board, to a small family of adults. Bath and gas in house, a few steps from Fulton-av. cars, No. 64 Lafayette-av., corner Hampden-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE large room on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there is only one other boarder. Two steady, single gentlemen will find a good home at No. 8 Wooster-st., near Canal-st.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—TWO OR THERE children can be accommodated with board, in the family of a widow, residing in the most healthy part of Harlem. Address F., No. 12 James-slip.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, FOR A gentleman, wife, two children and nurse. Location on Brooklyn Heights, near the Fulton Ferry; a private family desired. Address W., Box No. 1,324, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, two children, both under three years of age, and nurse. Address Box No. 1,250 Post-Office, stating location, terms, which must be moderate, &c.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT FAMILY, RESiding in a pleasant part of South Brooklyn, within about half a mile of Wall-st. or South ferries, would let two rooms, by single gentlemen only, with full board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Gas, bath, and furnace in the house. The best references required. Address Box No. 2,409 New-York Post-Office.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A FEW DOUBLE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES or single gentlemen, with full board; also, meals without rooms, embracing a choice of every seasonable luxury on the bills of fare. Dinners from 2 o'clock to 7 o'clock, at low rates by the week, at the Blancard House, Broadway and 12th-st. Spanish spoken.

I HAVE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A PARTY of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, in a private boarding-house, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. References exchanged. Dinner at 6. Apply No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn, within 4 minutes walk from Wall or Fulton Ferries.

AT NO. 121 BLEECKER-STREET, NEAR the principal hotels, large, pleasant rooms on 2d and 3d floors, front, in suites and single, with conveniences of fire, bath, gas, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate. References required.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at No. 19 Union-square

AUCTION SALES.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF OAK HILL, OR, NORTH'S PLACE, IN NEW-HAVEN.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock, on the premises. That splendid country seat known as Oak Hill, or North's Place, on Whalley-av., about 1¼ miles from the City. The grounds contain about 31¼ acres upon which there is a grove of forest trees and a large variety of choice fruit, good garden, &c. The dwelling, nearly new, is a two-story and attic frame of modern construction, about 40x40, with a wing attached, beautifully situated on the crown of a magnificent lawn, commanding an extensive view of the city, bay, Long Island Sound, and the adjacent country; has bath-room, range, furnace, marble mantels, &c.. &c. The barn, stable and carriage house are conveniently arranged and well adapted for the place. To a person desiring a fine, healthy country seat, this offers a desirable opportunity, as its location, so contiguous to the city of New-Haven, will make it a profitable investment. Title perfect.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. in cash to the auctioneer at the time and place of sale; one-third of the balance of the purchase money on Nov. 11, when the deed will be ready for delivery; the balance of the purchase money can remain for three and five years, with interest, 6 per cent. semi-annually. The bond and mortgage to contain the usual interest and insurance clause.

Immediately thereafter, FOR CASH, the stock and farming utensils belonging to the place, will be sold, consisting of cows, horses, hogs, of the Berkshire and Suffolk breeds; carriages, wagons, carts, harness, &c., &c. Also, a splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, nearly new, and the balance of the furniture remaining in the house. TERMS POSITIVE. For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, or JOHN S. HALL, Esq., No. 91 Front-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE JERSEY CITY GLASS-WORKS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the well-known property of the Jersey City Glass-works, erected in 1826 and enlarged in 1846, comprising a two-story brick building with an addition built of stone for a mixing-room. The glass-house proper covers a surface of 14 full lots of ground, fronting 200 feet on Washington-st. and running back on Essex and Bergen sts. 175 feet each. Fifteen full lots of ground south of the Morris Canal are connected with the glass-house. The cutting-shop is of ample dimensions and is worked by a steam-engine. The store and packing-rooms are spacious and the works contain all the accommodations necessary for a glass-factory of the largest class. The premises derive their original title from the associates of the Jersey Company. The situation is convenient to the Ferry. The lots No. 56 Bergen-st. and No. 53 Essex-st. are subject to the annual ground rent of $10 on each lot. The taxes are payable previous to Dec. 20, 1858, and the amount on the whole property is about $400. The water-rent on the property is not above $125 per annum. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company have petitioned the New-Jersey Legislature for an extension of their road to Jersey City, and it is thought that in such an event this property would be wanted for the Company's dépôt grounds. The attention of capitalists is directed to this sale, as the property is constantly increasing in value, and for investment must pay large profits. Terms liberal and title indisputable. Particular maps and handbills containing full information, apply at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PICTURES—Probably the finest collection ever offered by us—the property of a gentleman removing permanently from the City.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, by auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 29, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire private gallery of a gentleman leaving the City, without reserve; many of them are of a class rarely offered by public sale, comprising specimens of art which will be sold under guarantee, having been purchased direct from the artists themselves, both in Europe and America, without regard to cost. Among them will be found the celebrated "Twin Lambs," by Eugene Verbockhoven, of Brussels; "Going to Market," by Wm. Thayer, Sen.; "The Wine Cellar," by Harmeclever, of Dusseldorf, and also fine specimens by Preger, Hauff, Schmidt and other artists of that school. Among the American productions may be mentioned two fine landscapes by the late Thomas Cole, N. A., being among his finest works; Landscape and Cattle, a master piece by Hinckley, of Boston; with various other paintings by Cropsey, Huntington, Vanderlyn, Doughty, Sontag, &c. Also many fine paintings by leading artists of the English, Flemish and other schools, as well as a few good examples of the old masters. They may be viewed with catalogues at our galleries on Tuesday, and until day of sale.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, OCT. 27, AT 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of

SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

(Having been removed for convenience of sale,) comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites covered in French satin brocatelle and hair-cloth, tête-à-têtes, lounges, sofas, wardrobes, chairs, extension-tables, rockers, Voltaire and other chairs; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., &c.

Also, velvet tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets; oil-cloth, &c.

Together with a large assortment of crockery and China ware, glass ware, silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

At 12 o'clock,

One rosewood 7-octave piano-forte.

One mahogany 6¾-octave piano-forte.

Catalogues with full particulars, ready early morning of sale. Goods packed on the premises for shipping by an experienced person.

JOHN FISHBLATT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE of elegant and costly household furniture.—JOHN FISHBLATT, Office No. 100 Maiden-lane, will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at the private house 74 West 31th-st., near 6th-av., parlor suites covered in rich brocade, and silk velvet, etagere, 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover; bookcase, centre and side tables, Turkish and reception chairs, pier and mantle mirrors, lace curtains and cornices, rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands; mahogany and black walnut bureaus, bedsteads, sofas, rockers, arm and other chairs; hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, clocks, carpets, extension table, china, dinner and tea sets, silver-plated castors, spoons, forks, rich cut-glass decanters, tumblers, goblets, champagne wines, table-cutlery. Sale at 10¾ o'clock. The autioneer would call particular attention of his friends and the public to this sale as being the largest and best assortment offered at auction this season.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, Office No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

P. C. BULKLEY WILL SELL BY ORDER of Jacob W. Feeter, Esq., Receiver, appointed by the Supreme Court, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York City, a valuable property in West Bloomfield, Essex County, New-Jersey, about 18 miles from the City, and three minutes' walk from the dépôt at West Bloomfield, formerly owned and occupied by Philip Harmon, Esq., containing about 6 acres of superior land, fronting on the Turnpike road. On the premises is a two-story frame house, about 30x36, (with a kitchen extension,) a large church, barn, fruit and shade trees, &c., &c. Title perfect and sale positive. Terms 10 per cent. at the time and place of sale, the balance on the delivery of the deed. For full particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell, THIS DAY, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., the balance remaining unsold from a sale of Oct. 13, late the property of an up-town wine and cigar store, including pale, brown and golden sherries, Madeiras, ports, claret, hocks, champagnes, old cognac brandies in bottles, magnums, cases, demijohns and casks; old Jamaica and St. Croix rum, applejack, Bourbon, Monongahela and Wyoming Valley Whiskies; Scotch and Irish do., in bottles, cases, demijohns and puncheons; Westaphalia sauce; also, the following brands of Havana cigars: La Amelia, La Turca, Montoro, La Preioza, Rio del Norte and other favorite brands; signs, pumps, clock, &c., &c. By order of F. HALE, Assignee, No. 46 Beekman-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 75 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the household furniture contained in the said residence, viz.: rosewood parlor suites, covered in green plush; rosewood top centre tables, rosewood marble-top ladies' secretaire, Brussels and velvet carpets, oak dining-room furniture, dinner and tea sets, China, cutlery, glassware, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, chairs, lounges, &c.; also one patent heater for heating the house, together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany carved, rosewood ditto, centre and pier tables, rosewood and mahogany suites in brocatelle and hair-cloth, sofas and tête-à-têtes, black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, marble-top commodes, hair mattresses, blankets, pillows and bolsters, together with a large assortment of crockery and kitchen ware.

Also, immediately after the sale of furniture, a large assortment of jewelry, &c., to be sold without reserve.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S Regular Trade sale will take place on THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st. In addition to the usual assortment of Shelf Hardware will be found an entire service of English Britannia and American block tin and fine plated ware, cutlery, liquor flasks, rules, padlocks, carded goods, brass candlesticks, axes, hatchets, &c., &c.

DAMAGED GOODS.—Also will be continued the sale of hardware saved from the late fire in the Bowery.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME household furniture, pianos, &c., on THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising one suite of furniture in brocatel, 5 mahogany sofas, 6 mahogany bureaus, 3 mahogany centre tables, 4 mirrors, 7 Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany bedsteads, washstands and chairs, gas chandeliers, paintings and engravings; also, 7-octave, carved rosewood piano, made by Stodart, elegantly carved, and cost $600. Sale positive. A. HORTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, Brogans, and rubbers, by RICHARDS & WHITING. On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a complete assortment of fresh and desirable goods. Also, several invoices of stock goods, in good order. Catalogues morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale.

SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. SEE CATALOGUE.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—DAMAGED HIDES.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at Jackson's stores, between Fulton and Catharine ferries, Brooklyn, a lot of damaged hides, for account of whom it may concern. Terms cash.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF THE late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.

A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

CENTRE EQUUSERIED FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 111 East 21st-st., adjoining the Grammercy Park Hotel, a large and valuable assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussells, velvet and ingrain carpets, pier glasses, rosewood parlor suites, covered in silk; *brocatelle* do., covered in plush; carved furniture in hair cloth, rosewood piano-forte, lace and other curtains, mantle ornaments, centre tables, dining-room furniture, extension tables, sideboards, China and glass ware. Bedrooms—Complete assortment in rosewood and black walnut cabinet bedsteads, very fine, feather beds, mattrasses, &c.; dressing bureaus, washstands, marble tops, oil-cloths and other furniture, including kitchen-ware, all to be sold without reserve.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a splendid farm of 183 acres, in Dutchess County, town of Milan, N. Y., 6 miles east of Barrytown Station, H. R. R. R., mostly under cultivation; land excellent; neighborhood improved; view fine; well watered; numerous buildings, &c. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND- PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 3d-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL first-class, four-story, high-basement, brown-stone front house, nearly new and in perfect order, located in 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on high ground and in a good neighborhood. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a small place in the country, near the City, worth from $3,000 to $5,000; the balance can remain on bond and mortgage. For further information, inquire at No. 48 Warren-st., of Mr. LYNES.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES AND LOT NEAR SIXTH-av. in 27th-st., or would exchange for lots in New-York.

TO LEASE—Lots on 28th-st., near 6th-av., on 2d-av., 38th and 39th sts., for short terms.

RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO BUILDING LOTS, ALREADY excavated, and ready for immediate improvement, situated on the northeast corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st. Terms easy; location unsurpassed. Apply to E. KILPATRICK, No. 481 3d-av.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT THREE-story, brick dwelling-house, pleasantly situated in Canton-st., near the Fulton-av. cars. Apply to B. F. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 37 Pine-st., New-York; or to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—NO. 59 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-st., near 4th-av.; house 3 stories high, with the modern improvements; size, 20x60; lot 110 feet. The owner intending to leave town, desires a quick sale. Can be seen after 11 o'clock. R. C. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID RAIT, Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH- STREET.—WILTON.—Eighty double building lots for sale, a few minutes walk from Harlem and Peck-slip ferry, and 2d, 3d and 4th av. Railroad stations. Unrivalled water views, high ground. Ten years to pay in. Circular with full particulars at ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE LARGE 3½ STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 243 9th-av., containing 13 rooms in excellent order, with gas fixtures, Croton water and bath rooms; rent low to a good tenant; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 245 9th-av., corner 26th-st.

TO LET CHEAP—A CARRIAGE HOUSE WELL fitted up, room for four horses and two or three carriages, in 46th-st., near 7th-av., for one or eight years. Inquire at the Coal Office, 46th-st., or J. C. FULLER, Warren-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF TWO OR MORE ROOMS, IF required, on the second floor; also, two on fourth floor, with ample closet room, and every convenience for a family, or for gentlemen, at No. 52 East 16th-st. References required.

TO LET—RENT $400, IF APPLIED FOR IMMEdiately, the three-story brick house, in good repair, with gas, water, &c., No. 44 Bank-st.; a good neighborhood. Apply on the premises, or to A. S. SOLOMONS, No. 78 John-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 121 Varick-st., furnished, consisting of four rooms, either separate or together, with water-closets, bath, hot and cold water. Will be rented very low for the Winter.

TO LET—NO. 542 PEARL-STREET, NEAR Broadway, a large store, with rooms adjoining; 75 feet deep; suitable for wholesale or retail business; also, a nice country place reasonable. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF THE MODern two-story attic house No. 19 Vandewater-st. Desirable apartments for a respectable family. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF AN ENGLISH basement house, consisting of four or six rooms, as required, gas throughout, in Clermont-av., fifth house south of De Kalb-av., in Brooklyn; good neighborhood.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE OFFICE FOR A DOCtor to let, possession given immediately, at No. 208 West 30th-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—THE FOUR STORY BASEMENT brick house No. 328 West 22d-st., pleasantly situated, and replete with modern improvements. Rent, to a good tenant, $600. Apply on the premises, or at No. 103 Chambers-st. Possession immediately.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN TWENTY-second-st., a few doors east of 4th-av., to a private family only, 3-story, 3 rooms deep, and in perfect order. To see the house, apply to R. C. REED, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE, PARTLY FINISHED, by an experienced housekeeper; rent to be paid in boarding, with the privilege of taking a few select boarders; location pleasant, between 10th and 25th sts., 4th and 8th avs. Persons who respect the Sabbath will address HOUSE, Box No. 182 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—THE premises known as "Hampton-place," (former residence of General Scott,) embracing 2½ acres of land. The house is large, contains 21 rooms, in good order; gas and water throughout, bath room, &c.; also, new barn and carriage-house, with other necessary out-buildings. Situated in the heart of the town; convenient to churches, dépôt, &c.; is well adapted for a boarding school, or a gentleman's residence, for which purpose a lease for a term of years would be given. Hourly communication with New-York; time, 50 minutes. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, Real-Estate Broker, No. 211 Broadst., near Dépôt, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 200 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

TO EMIGRANTS.—A RARE CHANCE TO GET UP A COLONY.—7,000 acres of excellent farming land, in Middle Tennessee, Warren County, including some eight or ten cultivated farms, with cottages, &c., independent of the beautiful residence of the owner. The portions not cleared are studded with fine oaks, chestnuts, hickories, &c. The land is undulating, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, &c., and producing grass spontaneously in abundance. On the tract are some twenty-five springs, and several streams. In point of location it has many advantages—churches, schools, mills, &c., near—and the Manchester and McMunnville Railroad affords an outlet to market. The healthfulness of this portion of Tennessee is proverbial. Title indisputable. Will be sold at a very low figure, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broadst., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM SITUATED IN THE TOWN of New-Windsor, Orange Co., within 4½ miles of Newburg and one mile of Vail's Gate dépôt; it is in a high state of cultivation and well fenced, and a never-failing stream running right through it. It contains 120 acres of land, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River. For particulars, inquire of JOHN WILLIAMSON, No. 58½ Division-st.

ILLINOIS FARMS.—TWO IMPROVED FARMS, of 320 acres each, all good land, near Joliet, with good buildings and fences, to exchange for real estate or merchandise. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from dépôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 7 Portlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st

FINANCIAL.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

Also, on

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.
Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
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THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

GEORGE BUTLER,
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Galveston, Texas.
Notes, Drafts or Accounts collected throughout the State of Texas, and remittances promptly made.
REFERENCES—New-York—Moses Taylor & Co., J. H. Brewer & Co., W. G. Lane & Co., Henry Sneiden & Co., Neilson, Wardwell & Co., I. H. Frothingham, Esq., J. D. Scott & Co., Brewer & Caldwell, Ritter, Phelps & Co.
Office in New-York, No. 21 Warren-st.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN, SS.—At a special term of the District Court of the United States of America, for the District of Wisconsin, begun and held, according to law, at the City of Milwaukee, in said District of Wisconsin, on the first Monday, being the 6th day of September, A. D., 1858, present the Hon. Andrew G. Miller, Judge of said Court, presiding. On the twenty-fourth day of the said term, to wit: on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1858, the following proceedings were had, to wit: Edwin Ludlow against The Watertown and Madison Railroad Company, David W. Jones, Secretary of State, of the State of Wisconsin; the Dane County Bank, the Bank of Watertown, Sebre Howard, and Charles Howard—In Equity.—The Marshal having paid into Court eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars and nine cents, the net proceeds of the sale of the Watertown and Madison Railroad, in pursuance of a decree of this Court on foreclosure of a mortgage given by said Company to the complainant, as security for three hundred and forty bonds of one thousand dollars each, given by said Company to said complainant in trust for the holders of said bonds. It is thereupon ordered by the Court, that the said proceeds of sale will be distributed by this Court and among the parties entitled thereto, on presentation of said bonds on Monday the 8th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. And that this order be published by six daily advertisements in the Milwaukee *News*, and in the New-York *Times*. A true copy. Attest.
J. M. MILLER, Clerk.

FOR INVESTMENT.—WE OFFER FOR SALE $250,000 of the 10 per cent. Semi-annual Coupon Bonds of the City of Dubuque, Iowa. Said bonds are issued pursuant to provisions of "the Code of Iowa," the acts of the Legislature, under the City Charter and resolution of the Common Council of the City of Dubuque. Every possible precaution has been taken to render the bonds valid and to insure the punctual payment of both interest and principal. Apart from the strict conformity to the statutes and Code of Iowa, the City Charter, and the special vote of the people, there are private contracts of the very strongest character entered into by the City of Dubuque, which would make it a very simple process to enforce the payment of these bonds, by immediately levying upon the public or private property in the city, in the case of default. The contracts and the issue of bonds have been carefully examined by Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Thaddeus H. Lane, Esq., and Messrs. Choate and Barnes, and pronounced legal and binding in the very strongest manner. These bonds compare favorably with Bank, State, Insurance and Railroad Stocks as an investment, and are not excelled by any as a safe security. The bonds offered consist of 125 of $1,000 each, and 250 of $500 each.

Pamphlets, with particulars as regards the finances of Dubuque, and the abundant means for promptly paying the interest and principal of the indebtedness of the city, can be had on application to us by mail or otherwise.
MORSE & COMPANY,
Nos. 49 Wall and 41 William sts., New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 31, 38, 42, 47, 52, 61, 78, 96, 156, 179, 198, 202, 222, 286, 322, 326, 335, 342, 401, 411, 433, 437, 438, 506, 509, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,306, 1,318—thirty-one Bonds at $1,000 each; and 520, 527, 529, 577, 595, 607, 616, 639, 646, 661, 660, 730, 773, 820, 838, 855, 868, 880, 884, 897, 906, 910, 916, 930, 949, 965, 970, 988, 1,007, 1,009, 1,034, 1,066, 1,100, 1,103, 1,168, 1,181, 1,205, 1,228—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.
BOSTON, July 30, 1858.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stock on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees,
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Comptroller of the State of New-York to receive subscriptions for the Capital Stock of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby give notice that they will attend for the purpose at the office of said Company, No. 5 Nassau-st., (under the Continental Bank,) until the 8th day of November next, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., each day.
ABRAHAM. K. VAN NEST,
W. T. HOOKER,
RALPH MEAD,
HERMAN MARCUSE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAIL- ROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place at their office, (3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.,) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November next, at 12 M., at which time there will be an election for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 11th proximo.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA-where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH,
} No. 29 William-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Co., 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1858.

INTEREST NOTICE.—ALL UNPAID COUPONS due on and prior to Oct. 1, 1857, of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at this office. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON,
Vice-President.

$2.000—WANTED TO OBTAIN A LOAN of $2.000 on some of the best property in Cleveland, Ohio, worth $10,000. Interest of ten per cent. semi-annually in New-York. Also, a loan wanted of $5,000 on 500 acres of good land, worth $25,000. Apply to JOHN L. DORRANCE, No. 191 Broadway.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1858.

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Second Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1 next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

REMOVAL.—TEN EYCK & COCHRAN REMOVED TO NO. 35 WALL-STREET.—T. E. & C. give particular attention to collections, payable at all points throughout the United States and Canadas, buy and sell uncurrent money, negotiate loans; also, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds, strictly on commission.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Oct. 23, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that this Company is prepared to pay all its obligations now due, on demand. Holders of the same are requested to present them without delay.
J. N. PERKINS.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the bonds of this Company will present for payment the interest warrants, due Nov. 1, 1858, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., (Jauncey Court,) New-York City.

$3.500 WANTED.—THE ABOVE SUM IS wanted for one year, on a good note, and amply secured, collaterally, by stock that pays a large dividend. Address J., Box No. 3,504 lower Post-Office.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

TEXAS FUNDS WANTED.—NOTES OR drafts payable in Galveston or Houston. Apply to GEO. BUTLER, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

$3.000 TO $5.000 WANTED—FOR A SAFE and profitable manufacturing business, for use of which will be guaranteed 15 per cent. per annum on amount invested. For character of business reference can be had of our best merchants. An unusual opportunity is here offered for a good interest free from risk. Any interview address, confidentially, SECURITY, Box No. 963 Post-Office.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL CANCELED BOND (scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, 29 William-st.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BEL- MONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
October 11, 1858.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 1st November next. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst., until that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK have declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. By order of the Board,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPAN

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER IN A GAMBLING-HOUSE.

Investigation Continued—Testimony of Dr. Chilton—The Blood-Stains on the Wall—Catherine Mulhearn Cross-Examined.

The investigation in this case was resumed before Justice CONNOLLY, at 3 P. M., yesterday, at the Tombs. Willis, the accused, was present with his counsel, Mr. Busteed, exhibiting no consciousness either of guilt or innocence. He seemed interested in the proceedings, but manifested no excitement.

Dr. James R. Chilton, examined—I examined the wall in the back entry of the house No. 581 Broadway, and discovered upon it a number of spots or stains of a dark brown color; also some small spots of a dark red, and also spots upon the surbase, similar to the others; upon the floor, just below the part of the wall where the spots were, there were some dark patches of a dark brown color, nearly black; I scraped off some of the spots on the wall and surbase; these I took with me for the purpose of examination; the particles were exceedingly minute; I could only try them by means of a microscope; those of a dark red color gave indications of being blood; water acting upon them extracted a deep red color, and the microscope revealed small discs, the same as are observed when blood is examined in the same manner; a drop of acetic acid dissolved the exterior coating of these globules, and left minute *nuclei*, just as blood does; those particles that were of a deep brown color did not present the same appearance nor act in the same manner under the action of water; I then had a portion of the floor and surbase removed and taken to my laboratory; I there made a number of other experiments, and from the brown spots I could get no indications of blood; the action of the agents upon them showed that there were some resinous matter, containing a great deal of iron; I also examined some spots that were on the fence in the yard over the cistern; those gave indications of blood; I examined the large stains that were on a portion of the floor in the entry, and found them to correspond with the dark brown stains on the wall, giving no indications of blood.

Q.—What effect would the scrubbing of blood from the wall have? A.—I think it would remove the greater part of the blood, but leave stains similar to those.

Q.—If those stains were scraped as you scraped them, what would be the result? A.—I would not get the same indication on afterwards examining them.

Q.—Suppose the scrubbing was on such boards and such floor as that of the house? A.—From such painted wood I should expect to remove the stains in a month, leaving, perhaps, some marks; the large brown stains, and these on the floor, resemble more nearly than anything else the peculiar dark matter that sometimes is left on the wall by stove-pipes—pyroligneous matter; I could not tell whether the blood stains were stains of human blood; they appeared like the blood of some animals I have examined, and like the blood of man too; from the examination of the particles ascertained to be blood I cannot state whether the blood was recently spilled, or whether it was there more than a month; the spots on the fence were very small, about as big as the head of a pin, covering an area about two feet square some distance apart from each other; I should suppose the brown spots in the hall had been there some time; I cannot tell how long; the brown spots were in number in the proportion of more than twenty to one to the red spots; I cannot tell how long the red spots were there; I think they were more recent; if a man had been killed by a blow in the face or on the head, a larger amount of blood, I should think, would be scattered around than was found, if it was done recently; when I examined the wall of the lower entry, I found it smoother, but I cannot say it was cleaner, than the other wall; I noticed no stove-pipe or stove-pipe hole; if a man had been killed there by a blow of a club, the blood could only be partially removed by washing the next day; repeated washing, I think, would take the stains off more, but they could not be taken entirely from the whitewashed wall without removing the wall with them; they could be removed from the wood-work.

Catharine Mulhearn, recalled and cross-examined—I have seen a man named Duffy, a policeman, who arrested me; I've heard him state his name as James E. Duffy; the day I went to his house I made the complaint to him; I went there before I made the complaint to Judge Connolly; I did not represent myself to him to be any other person than Catharine Mulhearn; he came to my sister, corner of Twelfth-street and Second-avenue, and asked if a girl named Kate lived there, saying that he wanted a smart-working girl; I went to the house, and a lady told me that Duffy, the policeman, wanted a girl; I saw him in an alley-way; he told me he wanted to see me; I asked him if it was about a murder committed in Broadway; that was the first that was said to me about it. [The testimony on this point was objected to by Mr. Busteed.] I slept in that house with Mrs. Rockliff but one night (Sunday;) I was the only kitchen girl; I did all the washing alone; there was some kind of a soap box over the cistern; there was no lid to the cistern; the windows of the kitchen of that house have a distinct view of the cistern; there were no curtains to them while I was there; the water in the cistern was not used for washing purposes; the dirty water was thrown into that cistern, but none was drawn out of it for use; I could go to the cistern whenever I wished, but I never went except on Mondays; on the 19th September I went to the cistern between nine and ten o'clock in the morning; I removed the soap box; I threw some suds out of a pail there; I got the suds out of a tub; I had that morning washed shirts, pocket-handkerchiefs and fine under-clothes; I staid in the house from five o'clock when I got up till ten o'clock; Mrs. Rockliff left between seven and eight o'clock that morning; I heard Mr. Willis say "G—d d—n Irish s—n of a b—h, dump him;" the word "Irish" was not louder than the others; I don't know how far the kitchen is from the cistern; I slept in the upper story, back room; you cannot see the cistern from that room; I got the breakfast that morning; I saw Mr. Willis and Mrs. Willis that day; the first thing I saw in the cistern was the cuff of a coat and two buttons on it; they seemed to be black buttons; they were not very large; I saw no hand or arm; I then had no idea that a murder had been committed; I was not frightened when I saw the cuff; I emptied no suds into the cistern after that time, till half-past one o'clock; at half-past one o'clock I emptied one pail of suds into the cistern; I saw a man's face; his eyes were open; I also saw his hair; I saw no blood on the face; it was dark brown hair; I cannot tell whether it was long or short hair; it was a little longer than my fore-finger; his eyes were only partly open; I was too much shocked to look closely; I do not know whether he had a moustache; he had dark whiskers; I don't know whether they were long or short; I saw the blood on the wall about five o'clock; the entry is not very dark or very light; Henry was scrubbing when I came down; there was a quantity of blood there; I asked Henry what he was doing; I next saw my sister on Thursday; I told no person of this murder from Monday till Thursday; I then told my sister; I left the house on Thursday at six or seven o'clock P. M.; I was not discharged; my sister was in the house when I left; she went with me; I did not take any property belonging to Mr. Willis; my honesty is all I've got; after half-past one o'clock Monday, I felt sure a murder had been committed; I slept alone there every night till Thursday; on Sunday morning I was afraid I should be murdered if I said anything; I never was examined in court before.

At this point the Judge declared that the case must be adjourned. Mr. Busteed demurred, but the Court insisted.

Mr. Busteed asked Mr. Sedgwick if there were any other witnesses for the prosecution?

Mr. Sedgwick said there were, and that the colored man Henry, and others, would be examined.

The Court then adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday.

Mr. Busteed asked if Mr. Sedgwick would take bail for the colored witness. Mr. Sedgwick would not.

[Advertisement.]

VERY ENTERTAINING INDEED!—That Bearded Baby at Barnum's Museum is a remarkable curiosity. It surprises and amuses all who gaze at its beard and whiskers. This afternoon and evening the entertainments at Barnum's will be delightful. THIODON'S Mimic World, including the steamer *Leviathan*, in motion, and Dr. VALENTINE, constitute a charming entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—White swellings, felons, stiff joints, chilblains, burns, contusions, have no terrors for those who possess HOLLOWAY'S Ointment, and know its properties. In all internal diseases, rely on the Pills.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The National Horse Fair.

The proceedings of the Second Day on the Eclipse Course, Long Island, attracted an unusually large attendance.

The cavalcade of horses of all classes entered for exhibition commenced at an early hour, and was an interesting feature in the day's proceedings. The show of thoroughbred and trotting stock, stallions, mares and foals, was remarkably fine. The stallions *Mango*, *Wild Irishman*, *Jupiter*, *Romeo*, *Ploughboy*, *Kemble Jackson*, *Young Black Hawk*, *Grey Messenger*, *Logan*, and others, were much admired. A Bashaw mare and foal claimed special attention. The cavalcade having passed, several teams were brought upon the Course, among others Mr. LANGLEY'S, of Kings County, six in hand to a double wagon. Mr. LANGLEY was requested to send his team round the Course. The mile was accomplished in 3 55.

The American Express Company's team, of four blacks, also elicited admiration—perfect in match and symmetry of form. Mr. HEWITT, who drove them, had them under the most complete control—exhibiting their paces, turning them at will within the smallest compass, and displaying the results of equine education in the most satisfactory manner.

The first trial of speed in the day's programme was set down for 1½ o'clock, and the entry was as follows:

A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 64)—For horses owned and driven by members of the Association. Two mile heats, in harness. Gold Cup of $400.

B. MONTAGUE names b. h. *Quaker*.
T. G. ATCHEO names b. h. *Jim*.
J. J. BEVINS names r. h. *Mountain Boy*.
B. F. WHITLOCK names m. ——.

Of these all, but Mr. WHITLOCK'S nomination, came to the score, (the latter was drawn, after weighing;) *Jim* being driven to wagon, the other two in harness.

First Heat—*Mountain Boy* had the pole, *Quaker* second and *Jim* outside. At the word they got away at a good square trot—but the *Mountain Boy* soon showed in front, went at the lower turn took a strong lead, with *Quaker* next, and *Jim* in the rear. In this way they traveled to the back-stretch, where *Mountain Boy* increased his lead, passing the half-mile post in 1:32. At the home-turn *Quaker* closed the gap a little, but the *Boy* immediately opened it again, and completed the first mile in 2:45, *Jim* being beaten off. In the back-stretch *Quaker* went off his legs, which enabled *Mountain Boy* to make a still wider gap, and he passed the half-mile post for the second time in 1:15, was never after approached, and came home an easy winner—despite a final brush from *Quaker*—by two lengths in 5:19, *Jim* being distanced.

Second Heat.—*Mountain Boy* got off with a lead of half a length, but before going a hundred yards went off his feet, and lost about a dozen lengths before he could be got to work again, *Quaker* passing the half-mile post, with a clear lead, in 1:17. *Mountain Boy* gradually gained on *Quaker* as they made the home-stretch, where he went up again, and lost at least six lengths, *Quaker* passing the stand in the first round in 2:35. In the second mile the *Boy* went to work, and continued steadily to gain on his opponent, coming in an easy winner of the heat and race in 5:16.

RECAPITULATION.

TUESDAY, Oct. 26—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 64).—For Horses owned and driven by members of the Association. Two-mile heats, in harness. Gold Cup of $400.

J. J. BEVINS' r. h. *Mountain Boy*	1	1
B. MONTAGUE'S b. h. *Quaker*	2	2
T. G. ATCHEO'S b. h. *Jim*	Dis.	

Time—5:19; 5:16.

The next event in the programme was:

A TRIAL OF SPEED, (No. 62.)—Double Teams for Horses known to have been used and driven together on the road. Two-mile heats, to Wagons. For a prize of $400.

W. F. JONES enters g. h. *Charley Fuller*.
H. F. JONES enters b. h. *Bob Fillingham*.
M. RODER enters r. h. *Pythias*.
M. RODER enters b. h. *Damon*.
A. HOWES enters b. h. *Bill*.
A. HOWES enters br. m. *Lady Ward*.
P. TRUESDALE enters g. m. *Boston*.
P. TRUESDALE enters g. m. *Belle of Orleans*.
B. F. WHITLOCK enters pair *Hawk and Buzzard*.
B. F. WHITLOCK enters pair Black Mares.

All the five teams came up the score, when a protest was entered against JONES' team going for the money, on the ground that they were purse-horses and not regular roadsters, within the terms of the conditions; an objection was also urged against the ownership. A lengthened discussion ensued. The Judges decided that JONES' team was entitled to go—when all the others immediately withdrew, leaving JONES to trot over for the prize at his leisure, which, in accordance with the conditions, only amounted to a moiety of the advertised sum.

The President then announced that the Association would give a new purse of $280 for the teams which had withdrawn if they chose to trot for it, and there was every prospect of an interesting contest.

THE BROOKLYN POOR.—The Fifteenth Annual meeting of this Association was held in the Vestry of the Plymouth Church, last evening. From the Annual Report, it appears that from October to April last, 2,960 families received assistance; and during the year, provisions and clothing have been distributed to the value of $12,684,558, leaving the Society in debt $263 89. During the same period of time the Superintendent of the Poor furnished provisions and coal, under the head of temporary relief, to 29,793 persons in the first 12 wards, amounting to $15,653 41. The Brooklyn benevolent Society distributed 404 tons coal, 1,340 pair shoes and stockings, among 1,410 families, comprising 4,529 persons. The aggregate cost of charities distributed among the poor, through their agencies, was $34,000.

The yearly receipts of this Association, since its organization, have been as follows: $2,259, 2,870, 3,312, 3,452, 3,627, 3,916, 4,187, 7,584, 7,579, 5,954, 8,311, 14,724, 8,463, 7,113, 12,619—total, $95,972.

After electing officers the meeting adjourned.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE AND EXPOSURE.—At an early hour on Monday morning the body of a woman, nearly nude, was found on a vacant lot near Marcy-avenue, on Wheat Hill, Brooklyn. Officer BROWN, of the Sixth Precinct, was notified and took the body in charge. He subsequently ascertained that the name of the deceased was Mrs. BARSTON, and that her husband resided near the place where the body was found. From inquiries made it appears that the deceased has been intoxicated for nearly three weeks last past. Late Sunday night she left her home and went into the vacant lots, and all attempts on the part of her husband to get her to return were futile. She probably died from exposure and intemperance. Coroner SNELL will investigate the case.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB.—A man named DANIEL MCKENNY was brought before Justice VOORHIES, Monday morning, and held to answer a charge of attempting to rob, preferred by ELIAS E. BROWN. It appears that Mr. BROWN reached Brooklyn at an early hour Sunday morning, and hired two boys at the Fulton Ferry to take his trunk home. While walking up Fulton-street, the boys with the trunk being a little behind him, he heard them cry for assistance, and, turning, saw the accused struggling to get possession of the trunk. The complainant interfered and was knocked down by MCKENNY. Just at this moment an officer came up and secured the would-be robber.

PROBABLE MURDER AT BRUSHVILLE.—There were various rumors throughout the city of Brooklyn yesterday, relative to a murder said to have been committed on the Jamaica Plankroad on Monday last. These rumors were based upon the following facts, obtained from sources believed to be reliable:

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, Monday night last, as Mr. DAVID and Mr. THOMAS MCALLISTER, the former a blacksmith and the latter a wheelwright, by trade, residing on the plankroad, near Brushville, three miles east of Jamaica, were returning home, when near their residence, two men came to within pistol-shot of them, when both discharged a gun at the MCALLISTERS and then fled. The charge (buck-shot) from one gun lodged in the left side of DAVID MCALLISTER, inflicting a wound which it is feared may prove fatal. The other shot passed close to THOMAS MCALLISTER, but without injuring him. The injured man was taken home immediately, and medical aid called. No cause can be assigned for the attack, unless it was to obtain plunder.

Late last evening it was said that the men who fired the guns were pursued, and one was arrested yesterday noon, and the other the Police expected to secure last night. The same informant says that the name of the man wounded is DAVID KING, and the person with him THOMAS COLLISTER.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 26.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '86	104	100 Hud. Riv. R. R	33⅛
6,000 Ill. Int. 1860	90⅛	100 do	s60 33¼
13,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	95	20 Stonington R.R	61¼
1,000 Virginia 6s	96¼	450 Reading R.R	53
1,000 N. C. State 6s	99	200 do	b30 53
86,000 Missouri State 6s	90⅜	300 do	s30 53
6,000 do	90¾	400 do	53¼
10,000 do	s10 90⅜	100 do	s30 53¼
10,000 do	b30 90⅜	500 do	s30 53¼
1,000 La. State 6s	96⅜	500 do	b60 53¼
4,000 Cal. St. 7s, N. B	93	200 do	b30 53¼
2,000 do	s10 92¾	300 do	s10 53¼
3,000 do	92¾	600 do	s3 53¼
500 City 6s, '87	102	75 Clev. C. & C. R. R	90⅜
1,000 Brooklyn C. W. L.	101⅜	300 Harlem Rail'd	b30 12¾
3,000 Erie 4th M. Bds	60	1150 do	12¾
3,000 Erie R.R. Bds. '75	35½	50 Mich. Cent. R	s30 60¼
3,000 do	36	250 do	59¾
4,000 Erie R. C. Bs. '71	37¼	100 do	b30 60
2,000 Erie R. C. Bs. '62	37	223 do	60
3,000 H. Riv. R. 1st M.	102	200 do	b60 60¼
4,000 Hud. R. R. 3d m.	75¾	1225 Mic. So. & N. Ia. R	25
9,000 do	76¼	200 do	25¾
2,000 M. C. R. R. 8 p. c. 1st mtg. S. Fd. c. bds.	98¼	100 do	b60 25¼
16,500 Ill. Cent. R. R. bs.	97	50 Mil. S. & N. J. g'd st.	s30 55
3,000 Ill. Freeland bds	90⅜	300 do	b10 55¼
2,000 Har. 2d m. bds	83	350 do	55¼
6,000 N. Ia. 1st. mtg	87⅜	28 do	55¼
2,000 M. & M. 2d m.	10 bs 74⅜	21 do	55⅜
1,000 Mich. S. 3d m. bds	69	350 do	b60 55⅜
7,000 do	69¾	263 do	55⅜
2,500 do	70	75 Panama Railroad	155
50 Bank of New-York	110	100 do	b60 123⅛
5 Bank of Commerce	103⅜	125 do	123⅜
10 Nassau Bank	100	200 Ill. Cen. R. R	87
11 St. Nicholas Bank	95	450 do	88
119 Del. & Hud. Cal Co	102	50 do	b60 88
50 Cary Imp. Co	6¾	150 Gal. & Chic. R.	b60 83⅜
80 Penn. Coal Co	82⅜	250 do	b60 83⅜
290 Pacific Steams'p Co	107	464 do	83⅜
50 do	s10 107	100 do	b30 83⅜
350 Albert Free Stn. Co	6¼	30 do	b30 83⅜
20 Am. Guano Co	7	200 Cleve. & Tol. R. R	35¼
120 N. Y. Central R. R	87	300 do	35⅜
100 do	87⅛	100 do	s60 35⅜
200 do	b60 87⅛	100 do	s10 35⅜
200 do	s10 87⅛	300 do	35⅛
100 do	87⅛	50 do	s60 35⅜
1275 do	87⅜	50 Chic. & R. I. R. R	s24 69¾
100 do	b60 87⅜	480 do	69¾
25 do	87¼	1045 do	70
205 Erie Railroad	17⅛	200 do	b60 70
222 do	17⅜	100 do	b10 70
100 do	s30 17⅜	150 do	b30 70
100 do	17⅞	347 La C. & Mill. R. R	4¾
100 do	b3 18	300 do	4⅞
200 do	s15 17⅞	66 do	5
70 Hud. River R. R	33⅜	69 Mill. & Miss. R. R	16½
65 do	33¼	35 do	16¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, 1874	105	25 Har. R. R., Pref	29
7,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	95¼	1000 Reading R. R	54
7,000 Virginia 6s	96⅜	200 do	s30 53¾
6,000 Mo. St. 6s	90⅜	100 do	b30 54¼
40,000 do	90⅜	64 Mich. Cen. R. R	60
14,000 Cal. St. 7s N. B	93	50 do	s10 60
1,000 L. C. & M. L. G. B	28⅜	25 Stonington R. R	61
5,000 do	s60 29	100 M. S. & N. I. R	25⅜
10,000 do	30	100 do	25¼
2,000 Erie R. 3d m. b	85¾	100 do	b30 25⅜
7,000 M. C. R. R. 8 p. ct. 1st m. S. F. Con. bs.	98¾	100 Mic. S. & N. I. g. s	55⅞
20,000 do	99	234 Ill. Cen. R. R	89
50 Am. Ex. Bank	110	250 Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 84
250 Pacific Mail SS. Co	107¼	100 do	84
200 Penn. Coal Co	b60 83⅜	100 do	b60 84
109 Canton Co	21¾	100 do	83⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 87¾	100 Cle. & Tol. RR.	b30 36⅜
150 do	87⅜	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	s60 69⅝
10 Erie Railroad	18	50 do	b30 70
44 do	18⅛	100 do	b10 70
10 do	18¾	100 La C. & Mil. R. R	5
700 Hud. Riv. R. R	35	300 do	5¼
460 do	34¾	100 Mil. & Miss. R. R	17

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$10,000 F. & W. I. Co.	88 80	25 Bank of Jersey City	87½
5,000 D. & M. 7s	65	46 Etna Fire Ins. Co	112¾
12,000 Mem. City 6s	69	35 East Riv. Fireln. Co.	103
6,000 C. & P. R. 7s	20	35 L. Cr. & M. R	4½
5,500 S. & H. V. R. 7s	7	50 Rock. Min. Co	25
1,500 M. M. In. scrip	58 30	75 Butch. & Drov. Bk.	114
1,000 M. Cen. R. 7s	43	10 Bank State of N. Y.	105
4,000 Mil. City 7s	50	50 Phenix Bank	110¾
1,000 M. S. & N. I. R. 7s	74¾	20 Bank of New-York	109¾
2,000 do	65¾	10 Pacific Bank	116¾
1,000 M. & H. R. 8s	24	30 Am. Ex. Bank	110¾
3,000 C. & P. R. 7s	19¾	20 Ocean Bank	95¼
20 Artisans' Bank	81¾	10 Chic. & Rock I. R.	69⅜
13 Am. Ex. Bank	110⅞		

TUESDAY, Oct. 26—P. M.

The favorite steamship *Persia*, of the Cunard line, made a fine run from Liverpool, and delivered her mails from Liverpool of Saturday, Oct. 16, this morning, a short of ten days. She brought the reply correspondence to letters from this side, of Saturday, Oct. 2, which went out by the *Vanderbilt*. The market news is of a firm Cotton market, (our advices, however, from this side less favorable for the new crop,) and of steadiness in Wheat and Flour. Financially, the accounts are interesting, though something less buoyant for the English Funds than by the Galway steamer of Oct. 13. The English Bank made no alteration in the rate of discount at the weekly meeting on the 14th. The momentary changes in the Continental markets arising from the return to Specie payments at Vienna, constitute the main reason for not reducing the rate below 3 ₱ cent. Of the open discount market the London *Economist* remarks:

"Extreme ease has prevailed in the money market until this afternoon, when a sudden and very brisk demand was experienced, partly in connection with the fortnightly settlement in shares, which was this day completed in the Stock Exchange. The general supply of money is still very large, and the rate of discount for the best bills, after falling to 2½ and even 2 ₱ cent., does not now exceed 2½ ₱ cent. in the open market. An active demand is generally experienced on a Friday, owing partly to the growing disposition to make a partial holiday of the Saturday. Many people anticipated that the Bank of England would reduce their rate yesterday, but the expectation proved erroneous. The circumstance is of little importance, in so far as the general movement of the money market is concerned."

The English funds lost ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. from the previous extreme buoyancy. The private banking houses in London report money easy in the open market. A well-advised authority in regard to discounts says that the best bills are done at 2⅛@2 ₱ cent. Touching American Securities, the London figures, at the sailing of the steamer, were conformed to the advices from this side to the 1st or 2d October, and of course below the subsequent advance here. State Stocks are reported scarce in BARING'S Circular; the market bare of Pennsylvania fives, old. Some further transactions were had in the New Federal Stock at 94½@95 ₱ cent. sterling, interest from the 1st January next. Sales of New-York Central at 76 sterling or 81 Federal money quoted from New-York. Illinois Centrals were flat.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 13th October, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£5,356,897	Decrease £3,084,552
Other Deposits	14,569,366	Increase 2,654,427
Rest	3,091,512	Increase 618,608
Gov. Securities	10,817,467	Decrease 322.202
Other Securities	14,817,709	Decrease 304,372
Notes Unemp'd	12,137,550	Decrease 364,610

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,201,120, being an increase of £478,160, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,496,991, showing a decrease of £29,484 when compared with the preceding return. The payment of the Public Dividends during the week, which amount to nearly three millions sterling, made some inroad upon the Specie reserve, requiring a considerable sum in the aggregate of Gold change for the smaller settlements—the lowest denomination of Bank of England notes being £5, or about $25.

The monthly return of the Bank of France for October shows an increase of Discounts, since the rate of interest was brought down to 3 ₱ cent., of about $6,500,000, besides increased advances in the Public Funds, and a decrease in Specie of about $8,850,000, as compared with the September return. The movement denotes a little more activity in general trade, and also a demand for the precious metals for the German markets. The first being esteemed a favorable sign, and the last a very temporary check upon the stock of bullion in the Bank, the present return had little or no influence on the Bourse. The 3 ₱ cent. *Rente* is quoted 73.70.

The Exchange on London, to-day, for the steamer *Africa*, fell off an eighth from the extreme of yesterday, and most of the business in Bankers' bills was at 109⅞ ₱ cent.; transient bank and best merchant bills, 109¾@109½. Francs were easy at f.5.16¼@f.5.13¾ to the dollar. The shipment of Bullion is about $400,000. The movement in Money to-day seems to involve very inconsiderable borrowing among the Brokers. The rates on temporary loan are easy at 3@4 ₱ cent. Discounts as reported yesterday.

The financial news by the *Persia* created a momentary disappointment on the Stock Exchange, and some few Street sales were made before the first session of the Brokers on the calculation that lower prices would be made at the Board. New-York Central was done, in this way, at 87 ₱ cent., and Reading at 52¼ ₱ cent. But it was soon found that the buoyancy of yesterday, though slightly checked, was by no means lost, and that the control of the market had passed from the jobbers of the Exchange, who ordinarily give it tone. Most of the orders of the day were to buy; the outside realizations upon the previous advance being comparatively few. The consequence is that at the close of the dealings this afternoon the State and Railway Bond lists stand higher, upon the actual sales, than at any time since the crisis of last Fall. The points made are:

Missouris	90⅜	Illinois Central 7s	96
Virginias	96¼	Michigan City 8s	99
Tennessees	95¾	Erie, 1883	79
New Federal Loan	105	La Crosse L. Grants	30
Californias	93	N. Y. Central 6s	94
Louisianas	96⅜	N. Y. Cen. Conv	105⅛
North Carolinas	99		

On the Share List, the top prices made were generally higher than on Monday. This afternoon New-York Central brought 87⅞ ₱ cent.; Reading, 54; Michigan Central, 60; Rock Island, 70; Hudson River, 35; Michigan Southern, common stock, 25⅞; Toledo, 36½; Galena, 84; and Erie, 18¼ ₱ cent. From these rates, after the printed sales, there was a concession of from ¼ to ½ ₱ cent., and a disposition shown to weaken the market. There were sellers of New-York Central at 87⅞@⅞, and of Reading at 53⅛@¼ ₱ cent., and the advance in Hudson River was scarcely sustained to the close. Owing, however, to the extreme firmness of State Stocks, and the leading railway mortgages, the adverse impression thus made at the close of another active day's work was not deemed important or likely to prove lasting.

We here repeat, by way of answer to frequent private inquiry on the subject, our summary of the Public Securities of the State of Tennessee:

1. The regular six ₱ cent. coupon Bonds of Tennessee, the same now dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange, run 40 years from date, and fall due from 1890 to 1896–7. They amount to $6,049,000, and are a loan upon 604 miles finished railway, within the State boundary, to the railway companies, and constitute a first and only mortgage lien, to the extent of $10,000 ₱ mile. The primary obligation to pay the interest is upon the Companies, but the State has made it her first duty to provide the interest with promptness, at the Merchants' Bank in New-York, July 1 and January 1. The Bank of Tennessee is the fiscal agent for this purpose, and to collect in turn the interest from the Railways. 2. The State has indorsed to certain other Railways, finished and in operation, $2,200,000 6 ₱ cents., due in 1882–85, being the first and only mortgage lien upon 220 miles within the State. 3. The State, to enable the City of Memphis to aid the Little Rock Railroad Company to build thirty five miles from the Mississippi River, immediately opposite the city, through the delta or swamp lands of Arkansas, has indorsed $350,000 six ₱ cent. City Bonds due in 1885. The Bonds constitute also a lien upon the Road. Four-year old or miscellaneous Public Debt is in $1,000,000 six ₱ cents for capital in the Bank of Tennessee, due 1868. In $889,000 six ₱ cents for the erection of the new Capitol and the purchase of the Hermitage estate. In $125,000 five ₱ cents. for capital in Union Bank of Tennessee, due 1863. And in $2,051,000 five and five and a quarter ₱ cents. in aid of the old Internal improvements of 1838–44, due 20 years from date.

RECAPITULATION OF TENNESSEE DEBT.

1. Six ₱ cents. of State to RR	$6,049,000
2. Indorsed six ₱ cents. of R. R	2,200,000
3. Indorsed six ₱ cents. of Memphis	350,000
4. Old Debt of State:	
For Bank Capital (self-supporting)	1,125,000
Internal Improvements, &c	2,940,000
Total of all obligations	$12,664,000

The Railways within the State are generally free of all other liens than the first mortgage on to the State. Five years after the aid is rendered they are bound to contribute two ₱ cent. a year of the principal by way of Sinking Fund. Of the remainder of this Fund, the Controller writes, Oct. 1, 1858:

"It may not be improper to state that the year just closed is the first one of operation, under the act of 1856, creating a sinking fund for the ultimate redemption of the bonds loaned to, or indorsed for, railroad companies. The act requires 2 ₱ centum ₱ annum of the bonds loaned or indorsed by the State to be paid into the Treasury, after five years from their issuance or indorsement, as a sinking fund with which the Governor, Comptroller, and President of the Bank of Tennessee, as Commissioners, shall purchase the said bonds, and reinvest the accruing interest in like securities. All the railroads from which the 2 ₱ centum was due have promptly met the calls, and the fund has been invested in 44 State and indorsed bonds for $1,000 each. This promptness in the beginning, during a season of embarrassment, and when many of the roads were in an unfinished condition, augurs well for a system which will annually yield an increased and increasing fund that will, if adhered to, ultimately redeem all the bonds, issued or indorsed by the State, before their maturity. Whatever may have been thought as to the policy of undertaking, at once, so grand a system of internal improvements in Tennessee as we have in operation and in progress, there can be no doubt as to the wisdom of this measure. It requires the railroads to pay annually so small a ₱ centum upon their indebtedness, or the State's for them, as will not embarrass them, but finally extinguish the whole of it before it becomes due, leaving the State without debt for these works, with her numerous lines of railroads traversing every important section of her territory, paid for, and with no tax upon the wealth or industry of her citizens to sustain them."

The City of Madison, Indiana, is in default of interest on $50,000 Bonds issued some years ago to the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. In reply to an inquiry from the bondholders here on the subject, the City Clerk, under date of 7th inst., replies, under consultation with the City Council that as this Railway was to pay the interest for ten years, *no other* provision has been made for it. The creditors, therefore, had as well consult upon the readiest means of making the legal issue, and to this end they are invited to meet with Messrs. OELRICH'S Co., of this City, who hold the correspondence on the subject.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1859.
Total for the week	$1,390,116	$1,893,121	$1,257,289
Previously reported	63,360,877	57.962,099	47,809,519
Since Jan. 1	$64,750,993	$59,855,220	$49,066,808

The Commissioners appointed by the State Comptroller to receive subscriptions for the capital stock of the Adriatic Fire Insurance Company, give notice that they will attend daily for that purpose, at the office of the Company, until Nov. 8.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	30c. ₱ 100@ ⅜
New-England and New-Jersey	15c. ₱ 100@ ¼
Philadelphia and Baltimore	15c. ₱ 100@ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ⅝
Interior Maryland	½@ ⅝
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	½@ ¾
South Carolina and Georgia	½@ ¾
North Carolina	⅞@1
Virginia	¾@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	1¼@1½
Michigan	⅞@1
Tennessee	1 @1¼
Free Indiana	1¼@1½
Mobile	—@ ½
Louisiana	par
Canada	½@ ½
Assorted packages New-York State	¼@ —
Assorted packages New-England	½@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	90	100
80 acre warrants per acre	80	83
120 acre warrants per acre	70	73
160 acre warrants per acre	80	83

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	par
Bank of England Notes ₱ £	$4 85@$4 87
Bank of France Notes ₱ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 07@1 10	Spanish ½ and 1-16	
Five franc pieces	97@ —	per oz	1 22@ —
French Crowns	1 10@ —	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Sovereigns	4 85@4 87
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Twenty Francs	3 85@3 86
Guilders	40@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 85@7 86
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98@ —
Species	1 08@ —	Spanish Doubl'ns	16 25@16 50
Old Am. Half Dols	1 04@ —	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 50@15 65
Old Am. Qr. Dols	1 02½@ —	Gold, Am. Old	6c. prem.

SATTERTHWAITE refers to money matters and American Securities in London, thus:

"Money remains very easy at 2½ ₱ cent., though the Bank still refuse to discount under 3 ₱ cent.; the reasons for their declining to reduce are not obvious, unless, indeed, the directors view the lower rate of continental exchange as likely to last for some time, instead of being merely of a temporary character. Consols are 96⅜@96⅝ for Money, and 96⅜@96⅝ for Account. In American Securities, during the past week, there has not been much animation, and quotations are slightly lower. Illinois shares are sellers at 21½ discount, including the Scrip dividend; they will be quoted ex dividend to-morrow. Construction Bonds are freely offered at 80⅜@81; the importations from America to this market and Amsterdam appear to be in excess of the demand. Erie shares are heavy, and New-York Central do not fully respond to the adv